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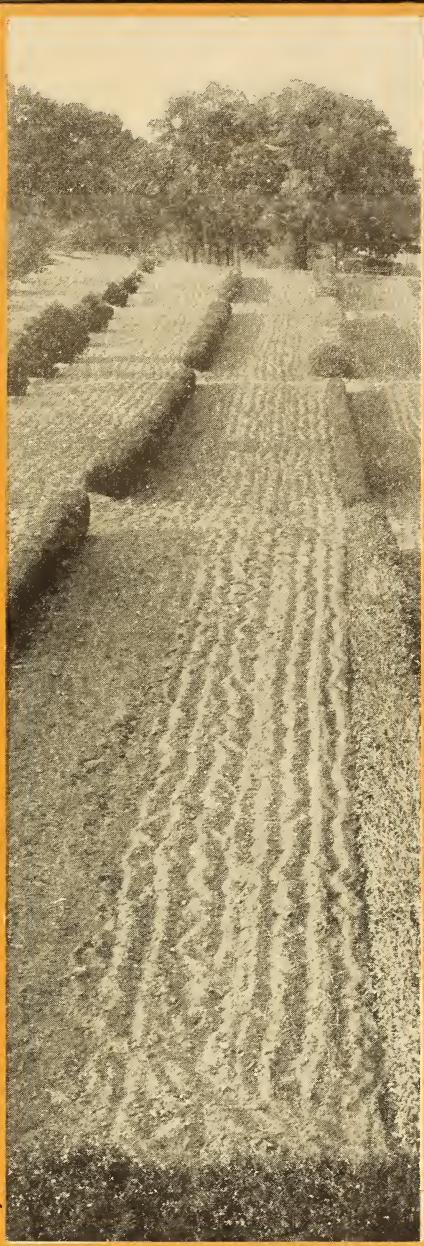
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LITERARY
WORKS
APR 8 1924 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

PLANTER'S GUIDE



WEDGE
NURSERY

ALBERT LEA, MINN.





You Will Agree With Me

A Guide, to be useful must be short and to the point. Especially in the matter of trees, shrubs and planting, it should not cover too large a territory as the various sections of our country require different varieties and treatment. So we don't attempt to give advice to those living outside the great region extending from Lake Michigan to the Rocky Mountains and Missouri to Lake Winnipeg.

Does It Pay to Plant?

There is no question in the minds of any one but what trees and plants add much to the beauty and comfort of a home and that fruits well cared for yield a profitable return. When we see a nicely kept place with a good lawn, attractive shrub plantings and a well laid out orchard, we immediately feel

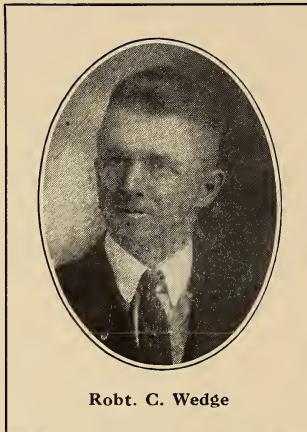
that there lives a man who is prosperous. We forget that this attractive, well kept home is not the outcome of prosperity but the real foundation of prosperity itself. It is the outward indication of thrift. You are judged by the appearance of your place just as you judge others.

Recommendations

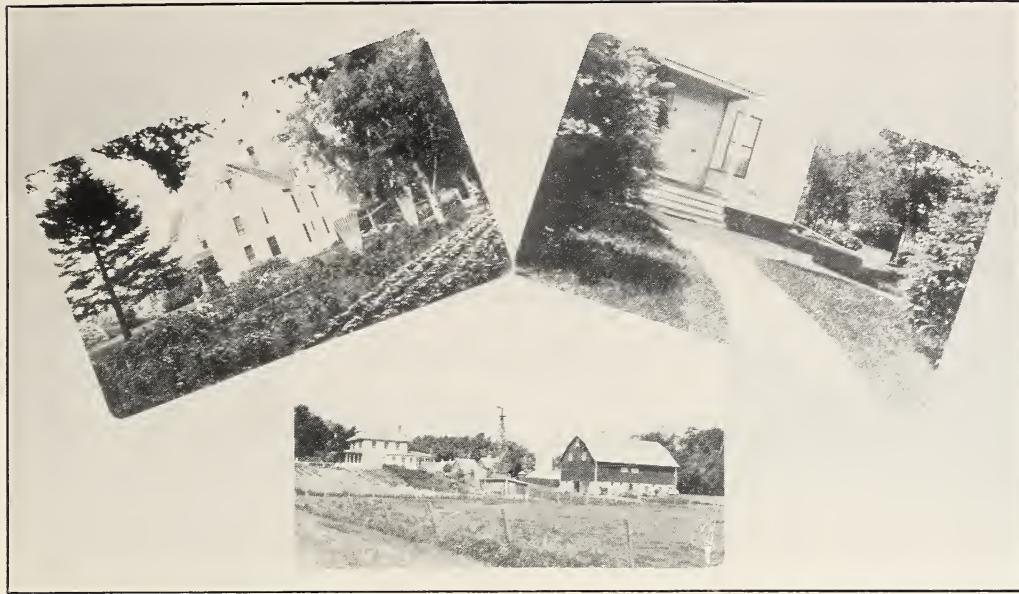
The descriptions and directions given in this Planter's Guide represent years of work and experi-

menting. The writer has always been interested in this work, in fact as you might say, was brought up between the nursery rows. It is our aim to keep up to date with new things but to offer nothing but what has been tried out and found successful in the locations for which they are recommended.

—Robt. C. Wedge.



Robt. C. Wedge

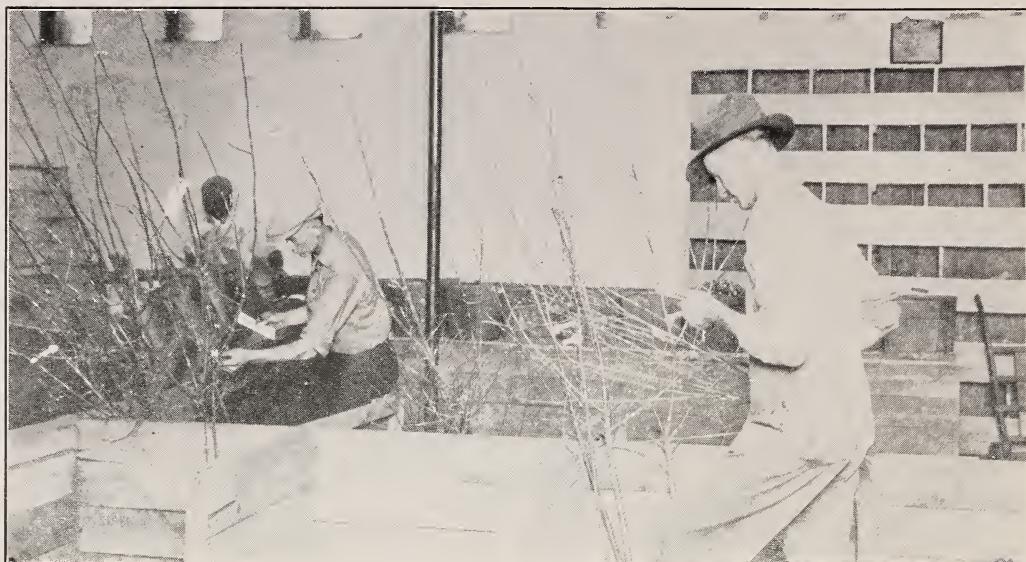


TREES AND SHRUBS MAKE THE HOME

Contents of *Planters Guide*

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ALL WEDGE ORDERS ARE CHECKED TWICE

Why Wedge Trees Excel

Here Since 1880

No other business is tried more severely by the results of time than the nursery business. Dozens of nurseries begin business every decade, but only those that can bear the close scrutiny of time become permanent companies. The Wedge Nursery has been in business for forty-two years. Fair dealing and "Trees that Live" are the causes of the steady growth made each year, until to-day the Wedge Nursery is one of the largest growers of nursery stock in the Northwest.

500 Acres Near City of Albert Lea

Not all planted to nursery stock, of course, but contributing to the success of the nursery and furnishing a basis to build up our business as the horticulture of the north develops and demands it. As with farm crops, nursery stock must be rotated at regular intervals to get good, clean stock, free from pests and diseases.

Frost Proof Storage Cellars

In our climate, the very foundation of a successful nursery business is proper storage facilities, as all experts now agree that trees dug in the fall and properly handled have a far greater vitality than those dug in the spring (except evergreens and strawberries which are always dug in the spring).

Varieties Packing Shipping

Of utmost importance to our customers is the assurance that they will obtain varieties ordered. A visit to our nursery will show you the care with which we guard against errors by careful marking, accurate checking, proper packing, prompt shipping and complete planting instructions.

Selling Reputation

Our interest does not cease when you have planted the tree, but we back it with our reputation. We have a vital interest in seeing that you get exactly what you order and that the quality is unexcelled. Our ever increasing business is evidence that this policy is appreciated by careful buyers. Don't take chances by buying "cheap" trees. They are expensive at any price. Buy from a firm with an unquestioned reputation and the price will be right.

Our Selling Organization

We are represented by salesmen in almost all portions of the Northwest. Our constant aim is to secure the services of honorable, experienced men; men who hold the respect and good will of the community in which they live; men who can



furnish Bond as to their honesty and reliability. Customers will please write us of any misrepresentation on the part of anyone claiming to be our salesman. If our salesman fails to call on you, write us, and we will gladly give you every assistance in making up your order, which can be sent you direct. Prices are the same in either case.

Quality and Prices

We are not unaware that you may occasionally be offered stock at slightly lower prices than ours. Our prices are not set by what the other fellow wants to take for his trees to get rid of them, but by what it costs to deliver strictly first-class trees and to back them up with a guarantee that means something. Any land is too valuable to be cluttered up with trees of doubtful or inferior value. The first year's crop from a good tree will more than pay the original cost. Buy reliable trees and save disappointment.

Wedge Stock Is Advertised

The careful buyer, whether it be of nursery stock or farm machinery, will buy advertised goods in preference to merchandise of unknown origin and worth. Wedge nursery stock is extensively advertised and is well known in the Northwest. It is just as important to buy nursery stock which you know to be "true to name" as it is to buy guaranteed silverware or tested seed.

Albert Lea a Good Shipping Point

Our ability to get your order to you promptly is aided by our excellent railroad advantages. Here at Albert Lea we have railroads going out in seven different directions. We can ship promptly and with practically no delay to all parts of the Northwest.

An Explanation

Many of our customers get the Wedge Nursery confused with the Wedge Seeds. Both are entirely separate and distinct firms. For nursery stock send all orders to the Wedge Nursery, for seeds, write the Wedge Seeds.

THE STORY OF A TREE ORDER

Two men ordered apple trees the same spring and each specified that the trees must be 5-6 feet in height. The first gave his order to a well known nursery firm that has been in business for nearly half a century and when his order came, he was pleased with it. He planted them in his orchard and every one grew and produced fruit true to name.

The second man was not so particular. He ordered from a firm that offered a bargain. His trees came. They were 5-6 feet alright but what a difference, and only half of them grew.

There are other things to observe when ordering trees than merely their height. The picture to the right shows two kinds of apple trees, both the same in height but much different otherwise. Notice the two stocky, well branched and heavily rooted trees and then compare them to the other two. Which would you rather plant?





OFFICES AT THE WEDGE NURSERY

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General Instructions

Where to Plant

Land that is suited to the growth of the common farm crops is usually safe to use for planting to any of the trees or plants mentioned in this book. There is scarcely anything that will do its best in land too low or wet to yield a good crop of corn or potatoes. The elm and willow manage to keep alive in pretty wet places, but they will do much better in well drained soils. Often a piece of waste land such as a hillside may be planted to timber with profit. A fruit tree is expected to do something more than merely exist. We want it to thrive and bring forth fruit, so we must give it a better chance than a common shade or windbreak tree. We must look upon the orchard as a cultivated crop, one of the most useful and valuable of the farm crops, and give it the same kind of thought and attention that we give other crops. If the requirements of a good farm crop are kept in mind, the orchard or berry patch will not be planted beneath or near large cottonwoods or willows or anything that rob them of their share of moisture and sunlight.

Neither will they be planted on a gravel knoll where everything is starved and stunted. They will not fail to receive the protection from live stock that is always given to the other farm crops.

Other things being equal almost all fruits do a little better on a northerly slope than on any other, the south slope being the most undesirable. Some of the best orchards in the country are situated on northerly slopes so steep as to make them unfit for farming. However, we find good orchards and gardens on level land, and on land sloping in all directions so that no one needs doubt of success whatever the slope of the land, if only they have a soil and situation that will raise a good farm crop, and will give their fruits or trees the same thorough and timely attention that a good farmer does his field crops.

When to Plant In the moister air of the Eastern Coast States many things can be better planted in the fall than in the spring, but in our section the things that are safe to plant in any other months than April and May can be told on the fingers of one hand, and most of these will also do well with spring planting. Stock received in the fall should be carefully buried, root and branch,



undoing the package in which it is shipped, breaking all bundles apart and working the soil about each root as carefully as when planting to stay. After filling the hole with dirt, and leaving the place exposed till frozen solid to the bottom, the ground should be mulched to keep it frozen till spring, when the trees can be taken out and set where they are to stay at the convenience of the planter.

The principal exceptions to the above rule are found in the peony, iris phlox, gaillardia and the class of plants known as hardy perennials, most of which can be planted with the very best results in a moist time in August or September. They also succeed well with the usual spring planting. Tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, and the whole list of Dutch bulbs can only be planted in the fall, September and October being generally thought the best months. When supervised by an expert, fall planting of landscapes may be safely done, but this work must be done so carefully that we do not recommend it for the average planter.

How to Plant

In receiving nursery stock, all possible pains should be taken to prevent the roots from being exposed to the air for even a few minutes. One of the best methods is to dip the bundle in a tank or pool of water as soon as it arrives, and open in a shady, sheltered place, heel in the roots in good, moist soil while the holes are being dug and the planting begun. The holes, which should be large enough to accommodate the roots without bending or bruising, we prefer to dig as the trees are being set, so that the soil will not lose its moisture by being exposed to the sun and wind. In planting, place the tree in the hole a little deeper than it stood in the nursery. A very convenient way of preventing exposure of the roots while carrying them from the place where they are heeled in, is to prepare a pail of mud, and placing it in a wheelbarrow use it to convey a portion of the trees with their roots immersed in the mud to the planting ground, where they may be taken out, one at the time as they are needed without any exposure whatever.

Stamping the Soil Firmly About the Roots Most Important Of All

Begin by sifting in fine, moist dirt among the roots, just enough so that the boot will not injure them, then with the heel, and all the strength and weight at command, stamp the earth against them until it is solid. Fill in a little more dirt and repeat the stamping until the hole is nearly full, finishing with loose dirt, but leaving the tree standing in a sort of valley to catch the water and insure its settling down to the roots. A tree thus firmly set cannot be pulled up without breaking the roots, and this general rule applies to everything from a strawberry plant to a shade tree. We prefer this way of setting to the use of water, as in that case it is impossible to pack the dirt solid about the roots. In case the soil seems dry, it will help to water it thoroly after planting.

Soil Should Be Left Sloping Toward The Tree

All trees do better when planted in cultivated ground, but, of course, this is impossible in some cases. When necessary to plant in grass, the sod should be taken off at least a foot in every direction from the tree. In planting orchards, a little larger space can be left free from sod, but in lawn planting, it is not practical to disfigure the premises by leaving a large bare spot about every tree. As the planting is finished, the ground should be left sloping toward the tree in all directions so as to catch and turn toward it all the water possible. When the planting is finished, a mulch of straw or lawn clippings should be spread about the tree to keep the ground moist and the grass and weeds from growing near it.

Cutting Back Should Not Be Neglected

When either trees or bushes are planted, they should be carefully pruned by removing all unnecessary branches and about half the growth of the previous season. This is very important in order to preserve a balance between the root and the top, and in the case of many bush fruits and ornamental shrubs the trimming should be so severe as to leave but a small portion above ground. Large shade trees should have nearly all their branches removed, leaving little, if anything, but their naked stems. If the lower two-thirds of their stems are wrapped with strips of burlap or hay rope as soon as set, it will go far in saving their vitality and in protecting their trunks from sun-scald. Such wrapping may be profitably maintained for several years until the trees have begun to make a vigorous growth. The foregoing directions for pruning does not apply to evergreens.

What To Plant

It is the aim of the following pages to assist the planter in choosing the varieties best suited to his taste and condition. Those living north of the latitude of St. Paul will find hardiness or ability to resist cold one of the most important con-

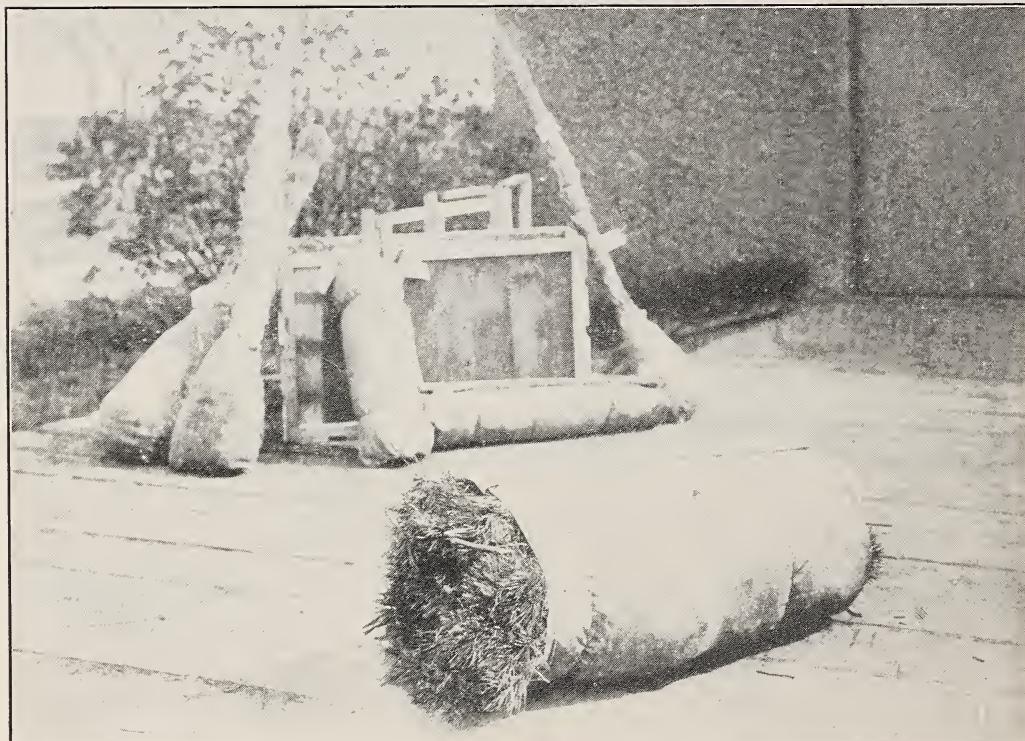


siderations in making a selection. To aid in this matter, we have marked such varieties of trees and plants as are especially adapted to severe conditions with a *. There is much controversy as to the best sized tree to plant, some contending that a small tree is better and safer than a large one, and others arguing for the larger sizes. We have succeeded with all sizes, and think good care at time of setting and cultivation afterwards are of more importance than the size of the tree used for planting. In evergreens nothing is gained by planting trees over three feet, the safest size being usually about eighteen to twenty-four inches.

Fruits for Planting in the Northwest

The common mistake in planting fruits in the Northwest is to put out varieties that are not adapted to the cold and severe winters of Minnesota and the Dakotas. This could easily be prevented if the nurserymen of the country would be particular to sell only the proven things in each locality, and in so doing they would build up a better reputation as well as a host of satisfied customers. It has for years been our policy to offer a very short list of fruits and there is always an outstanding variety in each class which we would rather see planted than some of the others. We are enumerating below a few of these.

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LATHUM (Minn. No. 4) RASPBERRY.....	Page 22
PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY.....	Page 26



ALL ORDERS CAREFULLY PACKED



ORCHARD SCENE NEAR MANKATO, MINN.

Apples

Orchards Properly Managed Give Profit

From the Minnesota Horticulturist of October 1922, we are able to get very conclusive evidence as to the value of orchards in Minnesota. "Well located and properly managed Minnesota orchards are yielding satisfactory returns. Poorly managed orchards are being run at a loss. From data obtained in sixty-four Minnesota orchards, which present a good cross-section of orcharding in the

State, it has been found that the average gross return to the acre is two hundred and fifteen dollars and seventy-seven cents. The returns range from twenty-three dollars and seventy-five cents an acre in a poorly managed orchard up to five hundred and six dollars and eighty-one cents for a very well handled orchard. These figures are five year averages for the seasons 1916 to 1920. In fifteen of the poorer orchards totaling seventy-four acres the average gross return per acre was forty-six dollars and seventy-three cents. In twenty-eight of the better orchards totaling one hundred and ninety-two acres the average gross return per acre was three hundred and seven dollars and eighty-one cents."

We know that there have been many failures in the orcharding of the past. But it should be kept in mind that this is really a new country, and we have all had a great deal to learn not only in farm crops that have only to be adapted to our short summers, but especially in the fruits and trees that must not only be suited to our summers but also to our severe and changeable winters. We have now learned better than to plant eastern and southern varieties or to care for them in exactly the same way that is done in other parts of the country.

We are still learning that an orchard given up to grass and weeds, rabbits and live stock will not succeed any better than any other crop handled in a careless way. And those who have paid any attention to the apple market in the past few years must certainly realize that the day of cheap apples is past and that good fruit will never again go begging for buyers, and it has been fully demonstrated that with good, honest care and timely attention to spraying as directed later on, an acre of land cannot be made to produce a greater profit than when planted to a well selected orchard.



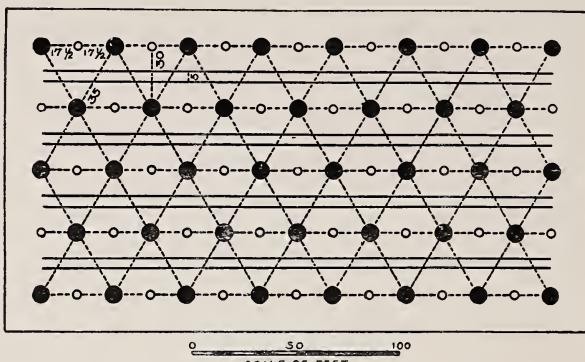
How to Lay Out an Orchard

This plan shows an acre block, 270 ft. by 160 ft. planted with permanent apple and crab apple trees, plum and cherry trees and small fruits. This is the most suitable plan for anyone starting in the fruit business. Every foot of land is utilized to the best advantage.

● Denotes permanent Apple and Crab Apple trees planted 35 ft. apart.

○ Denotes fillers, Plums and Cherries, planted 17½ ft. from permanent Apple trees.

= Denotes double rows of Small Fruits, such as Raspberries, Strawberries, Currants, Gooseberries, etc., between the rows of trees.



Triangular Method of Orchard Planting

How To Lay Out An Orchard

We wish to call attention to a system of planting that is especially adapted to meet the needs of our northern climate and is being adopted more and more each year. It is so fully illustrated above that we will only call attention to some of its advantages.

The wide space between the rows gives an abundance of room for raising a crop of corn, beans or potatoes in a convenient and profitable way, the cultivation of which crop will nearly complete the cultivation of the young orchard upon which its health and thrift so largely depends. A large orchard may be planted in this way without feeling the loss of the land which it occupies or the time required for its cultivation, until the trees themselves begin to make a return for the land and labor devoted to them. As the orchard comes into bearing, this wide space becomes very useful in giving room for the operations of spraying, manuring, harvesting, etc., as well as affording a free circulation of air and an abundance of sunshine, both of which are very necessary to the proper ripening of the fruit.

How and When To Prune At planting time follow the general directions before given. In the after training of apple or plum trees, we try so far as possible to preserve a central stem with limbs growing out from it at intervals of six to twelve inches. It is a mistake to start the tree with too many branches as some of them will be certain to cross each other and make it necessary to remove large branches later on, which not only invites serious trouble, but wastes the energies of the tree. Start the lowest limbs about two and a half to three feet high and do not trim out the branches too much on the south side. Try to look ahead and imagine what will happen as the limbs grow larger and provide against heavy pruning in the future by cutting out unnecessary branches before they get to be larger than a lead pencil. Such light pruning may be done at any time of the year and is seldom or never injurious. Where larger branches are removed the wound should always be covered at once to prevent checking and rotting before nature has given it a covering of bark. Any convenient paint will answer. All cuts should be made at the collar of the branch quite close to the trunk. Never do heavy pruning when the foliage is on the trees.

How To Prevent Sunscald

Anything that will shade the trunk or large branches will prevent this very common injury. It should be put on when the trees are set and maintained until the tree is shaded by its own branches. A thin veneer of wood, sawed about twelve by twenty-four inches and about one tenth inch thick is now sold which is proving an excellent protection from rabbits and borers. When wrapped about the stems heavy galvanized wire screening pushed down close to the ground and kept in place by the spring of its own wires, makes the best of all protections from sunscald, mice and rabbits and lasts a life-time. (whatever is used, be careful that it does not bind the tree).

**How To Control Blight**

It has recently been discovered that blight may be very effectively controlled by cutting out the blighting twigs as fast as they appear. The cut should be made well below the affected parts and the knife should be sterilized by dipping it in a five per cent solution of carbolic acid after cutting off each twig, so that the disease may not be carried from one limb to another. This work must be done as soon as the disease appears, and carried out persistently. It is also important that neighboring orchards be looked after or the disease will be continually carried back and the work prove unavailing. Birds, bees and other insects are the common carriers of the disease. Some varieties hardly ever blight and this should be remembered when selecting your trees.

How To Protect The Roots

The roots of many trees, especially the apple are more tender than the tops. In winters of scanty snowfall many trees will come thru with enough life in their trunks and branches to open the buds and put forth a few small leaves, but with their roots so seriously injured or killed outright as to ruin the trees. If we always had plenty of snow evenly on the surface, we would never have to think of the roots. But, in order to make them safe in winters with light snowfall, and in places where the snow blows off leaving bare ground, it is always best to cover the ground with a mulch of any convenient material extending from three to six feet out from the trunk of the tree. This does not have to be very thick as it is a matter of common observation that a small amount of litter will keep out a great deal of frost. Where there is litter of any kind about the trees, there will be danger of mice nesting and girdling them, which can be prevented by the use of galvanized screening as recommended under the prevention of sunscald.

Shall We Cultivate Or Sod The Orchard

There always has been and probably always will be a conflict of ideas on this question. There are really good points in both methods. In sod the land will stop washing and wasting in heavy rains, and the roots of the apple will be protected by the grass from severe freezing. But, the trees will be much healthier, make a better growth, and stand drought better in cultivated ground. Where the land is level so that it does not wash badly we advise cultivation, with a good mulch put about each tree in November. Where so rolling as to make cultivation impossible, keep the land in clover, and use all the hay as mulch about the trees. In both cases, protect the trees from mice with wire screening. Do not take a crop of hay from the orchard, or allow a hoof of any kind in it.

How To Renew an Old Orchard

There are hundreds of orchards in the country that are not doing their best, that indeed come very near doing their worst, that with a day's work putting them into proper condition to start with, and a few hours each year put into spraying and pruning could be made to produce enough fine fruit for the family and a surplus for the market.

The first thing to do is to cut out the surplus trees. There is no use trying to make apple or plum trees do their best after the branches begin to interlock. When this trouble begins, most people trim out the lower branches that are always the first to touch each other. This is the worst possible policy for it is simply postponing the trouble, and cutting out the most valuable branches of the tree. The second and third sets of branches will soon take their places, and in their turn have to be cut out for the same reason, and so on until there is nothing left of the trees but tufts of branches way up in the air out of reach of spraying machinery, and breaking off with every high wind.

The thing to do is to make a drive on the orchard and cut out every other tree, or every two trees leaving one. There is no more reason for mourning over them than there is over last year's corn stalks that have born their crops and done their duty. The next thing to do is to remove all dead branches in the trees that are left, sawing them off clean next to the collar, and painting over the wounds. There will no doubt be quite a good many live branches that are crossing each other and making trouble, and right here you want to go slow. If there are very many, don't cut them all out in one year, and give the tree such a shock as a man would have if all his arms and legs were removed at one time. Better take three years to do this part of the job removing the most necessary third of them the first year. You can do it at any time after the leaves have fallen that suits your convenience, if you will take the trouble to paint over the wounds to keep them from drying, checking and rotting.

In most cases the next thing to do is to give your orchard a good dressing of manure and begin cultivating all summer, and mulching to protect the roots over winter as before directed. The trees being properly thinned and pruned, spraying will be made much easier and can be carried out as per directions on this subject. It will be noticed that these are all very plain, simple operations, requiring no special talent or experience, and if undertaken with a fair degree of common sense will be much better done than when put into the hands of a professional tree pruner, who in most cases might more properly be called a tree butcher.



How and When to Spray



To keep the trees healthy and bearing the best fruit it has now become necessary to spray apple and plum trees regularly. Two thoro applications will generally be sufficient in our climate, the first one should be given just after the blossoms have fallen, the second, two weeks later. It is a matter of first importance to get a good machine, for spraying materials are quite expensive and a poor machine will soon waste enough material to pay for a good one. The test of a good sprayer is its ability to keep up a steady pressure of about two hundred pounds, which will force the material thru the nozzle so that it will come out in the form of a mist or fog which will settle on the leaves so as to cover every particle of the surface. Keep in mind that the material that drips from the leaves is so much waste of chemicals, and that the old style of sprayer that merely

sprinkled liquid on one side of the leaf is altogether out of date. For most orchards the barrel sprayer taken about on a stone boat will be sufficient, one man using the pump and another holding the nozzle. An orchard of fifty medium sized trees can be sprayed in one-half day with such an outfit.

A mixture of lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead is the material that fits the needs of nearly all cases, and if applied as suggested above to every apple and plum orchard would revolutionize the fruit of the country. The arsenate of lead used in the above spray is intended to poison leaf eating insects of all kinds. The lime-sulphur is intended to protect the leaves from various fungus diseases such as scab and rust.

Spraying material which can be bought thru the drug stores should be secured very early in the season as it is not always kept on hand.

Spraying Mixtures Figured Out for You

Case No. 1. 10 apple trees or 20 plum trees:

Age of trees	Pounds of dry Lime Sulphur	Pounds of dry Arsenate of Lead	Amt. Water Needed
3 to 10 years.....	3 pounds.....	1/2 pound.....	1/2 barrel
10 to 15 years.....	5 pounds.....	1 pound.....	1 barrel
15 to 25 years.....	6 pounds.....	1 1/2 pounds.....	1 barrel
25 years or over.....	10 pounds.....	2 1/2 pounds.....	2 barrels

Case No. 2. 25 apple trees or 50 plum trees:

3 to 10 years.....	5 pounds.....	1 pound.....	1 barrel
10 to 15 years.....	10 pounds.....	2 pounds.....	2 barrels
15 to 25 years.....	15 pounds.....	4 pounds.....	3 barrels
25 years or over.....	25 pounds.....	6 pounds.....	5 barrels

Case No. 3. 50 apple trees or 100 plum trees:

3 to 10 years.....	10 pounds.....	2 pounds.....	2 barrels
10 to 15 years.....	20 pounds.....	4 pounds.....	4 barrels
15 to 25 years.....	25 pounds.....	8 pounds.....	5 barrels
25 years or over.....	50 pounds.....	12 pounds.....	10 barrels

Case No. 4. 100 apple trees or 200 plum trees:

3 to 10 years.....	20 pounds.....	4 pounds.....	4 barrels
10 to 15 years.....	40 pounds.....	8 pounds.....	8 barrels
15 to 25 years.....	50 pounds.....	16 pounds.....	10 barrels
25 years or over.....	100 pounds.....	25 pounds.....	20 barrels

HOW TO MIX THE MATERIAL

Best results will be obtained if you use a small quantity of boiling hot water to dissolve the lime sulphur and arsenate of lead together. After mixing the two thoroughly pour into the larger tank. (We use an ordinary barrel which holds about 50 gal.) Apply to trees as directed in the Spray Program on opposite page. The same kind of mixture is used for all four sprays.



Spray Program for Minnesota

As Recommended by the State

The spray mixture for apples and plums best suited to Minnesota conditions is made by adding 5 quarts of liquid commercial lime-sulphur and 1½ pounds of powdered arsenate of lead to 50 gallons of water. Spraying should always be done under high pressure, 200 pounds or more is better than a lower pressure. Cover every tree thoroughly, and above all be sure to do the spraying at the proper time, as a delay of a few days will greatly reduce the effectiveness of the work.

APPLES

First Spray: When first flower buds show pink.

Pests controlled—Early stages of leaf eating caterpillars, curculio, seab and codling moth caterpillars.

Second Spray: As soon as petals drop from flowers and before calyx cup closes.

Pests controlled—same as listed under first spray.

Third Spray: Last week of June or first week of July.

Pests controlled—Seab. apple maggot (railroad worm) and leaf eating insects.

Fourth Spray: About July 20.

Pests controlled—Seab, apple maggot (railroad worm) plum curculio and leaf eating insects.

PLUMS

First Spray: Just before blossoms open.

Pests controlled—Curculio, plum pocket, blossom blight, twig blight.

Second Spray: When plums are the size of small peas.

Pests controlled—Curculio and brown rot.

Third Spray: About July 1.

Pests controlled—Curculio and brown rot.

Fourth Spray: When fruit first starts to color.

Pests controlled—Curculios and brown rot.

Crooked Trees May Prove The Best In The Orchard

There is an unfortunate prejudice against crooked trees; as a rule, and varieties that grow crooked in the nursery make the best orchard trees, as they are always the spreading growers that shade their own stems, and are not so liable to split down when loaded with fruit. It is not at all necessary that a first class tree should be straight and prettily branched. Some of the best varieties do not grow that way, but are always crooked and gnarly in the nursery. Some nurseries will not grow such varieties at all, as it costs more to raise them, and the customer is almost sure to complain of them when they are delivered.

The Hibernal and Patten's Greening apples and the Early Strawberry Crab seldom make straight trees, and should never be ordered by those who care more for a straight tree than they do for a hardy fruit.

Season of Keeping Of The Apple List

In the description below, we give the time that the fruit may be expected to keep, with careful, intelligent care, in the house cellar. With careless handling and in a commercial way, they will not be fit for use for near so long a season. Never put the fall and early winter varieties in the cellar immediately after picking; they will keep far better in open boxes or barrels in a cool shed until the approach of freezing weather.

How To Select Varieties

In planning a home orchard a good variety of summer, fall and winter kinds should be chosen in order to secure fruit so far as possible thruout the year, and to suit the various tastes of the family. It is, however, a very common mistake to set out too many early varieties which soon go to waste if they are not immediately used. The later keeping kinds such as Malinda, Salome, Wealthy, Redwing and Anisim should have special attention as with good care these will afford fruit thruout the winter.

We have not thought it worth while to describe a long list of varieties. It doesn't pay to plant them. It is indeed one of the common mistakes to plant a little of everything, and not enough of any one of the real, good serviceable things. Too many summer varieties have been planted, and we have had more apples in August and September than we knew what to do with. A few early apples, a few crabs, and the main orchard set to winter kinds should be the rule.

We have had hundreds of fruits and ornamental trees on trial for the past forty years and in this book list those that have proved the most hardy and dependable. Our desire is to give our readers the full benefit of our long experience and save them expense and disappointment.

Varieties of extreme hardiness marked *



Apple Varieties

***ANISIM** Hardy, remarkably free from blight, thrifty upright grower, with fine well shouldered branches, and an immense bearer. Fruit below medium size, skin somewhat rough but of the richest red color, and a good quality. There can be no finer sight than the Anisim when loaded with fruit. The foliage of the darkest green and the apples of the richest red make a combination that once seen cannot be forgotten. In Russia where it originated it is known as Little Beauty. Season September to January.

***DUCHESS** Extremely hardy and free from blight; slow upright grower, medium early and very prolific bearer. Fruit large, handsomely striped, quite acid, fine for cooking even when half grown. This variety has been more largely planted and is more generally successful than any other early apple in the north. Keeps quite well in cold storage, but for this purpose or for shipping should be picked before becoming soft or fully ripe, which will usually make quite a saving in the fruit, as when the crop is left to fully ripen a good share of it is likely to be blown off. Season, September.

***PATTERNS GREENING** Extremely hardy, free from blight even when planted among blighting kinds, a vigorous spreading grower, early and heavy bearer. Fruit very large, green when picked from the tree but changing to a beautiful yellow color in the cellar, a fairly good eating and superior cooking apple. One of the best showings we have ever had in our orchards was a six year old tree of this variety that bore a barrel of apples. One of the most saleable and profitable kinds in our orchard this far, selling even when apples are plentiful. Season, September to December.

NORTHWEST GREENING Moderately hardy, reasonably free from blight, a strong medium upright grower, rather tardy but prolific bearer. Fruit very large and exceedingly smooth and handsome, green turning yellow as it matures, of fine acidity for either eating or cooking. One of the best fruits on the list and doing well in many orchards, but can only be recommended for favorable locations in Southern Minnesota. Keeps from October to February.

***HIBERNAL** The hardiest apple known, blights but little, a thrifty grower, very early and abundant bearer. Trees set five years have borne with us a bushel each. Fruit large, handsomely striped, excellent for cooking and superior for pies, but pretty sour and somewhat astringent for eating. Not a good market variety, but of great value on account of its rugged iron-clad nature, which fits it for planting even up in Manitoba. Also one of the best trees to top work with the more tender sorts, and is being largely used for that purpose. By planting the Hibernal, and after about three years top working the trees to winter sorts, choice kinds like Golden Russet, Windsor and Fameuse can be grown successfully up to the latitude of St. Paul. Season, September to November.

LOWLAND RASPBERRY Moderately hardy, free from blight, very handsome, medium upright grower, moderately early and fair bearer. Fruit medium size, beautifully shaded and spotted, mild acidity, generally agreed to be the finest dessert fruit among the early apples, and on this account deserves a place in every home orchard. Its season of ripening is remarkably long, some specimens ripening nearly a week before the Duchess; and a considerable quantity are generally left on the tree after the Duchess is gone. A most popular variety with all who have tried it. Season, August.

MALINDA Moderately hardy, free from blight, a thrifty spreading crab-like grower, very tardy but heavy bearer when it attains age. Fruit medium size, when fully ripe of a beautiful yellow frequently blushed, what is called the sheep nose shape, mild acid nearly sweet, very much liked by most people in the spring when it becomes mellow and fully ripe. This is one of our most reliable winter apples, and one that can be greatly improved by proper pruning. Its habit of branching too freely is no doubt what keeps it from bearing as early as some other kinds. But cutting out these surplus branches when lead pencil size the Malinda can be made one of the best shaped and most productive of our winter apples. Season October to April.

SALOME This long keeping winter apple has proven its value in the North both as a commercial apple and for family use. Tree is a good grower and an early bearer. Has proven itself an annual fruiter. Apples are medium and oblong in shape. Color striped red with green showing through. Excellent quality and a good keeper. Reasonably free from blight. Season, October to April.

Lowland Raspberry

Wealthy

Anism (above)

Patten's Greening

Redwing





WEALTHY Moderately hardy, somewhat subject to blight, and especially to sunscald, a strong upright grower, early and heavy bearer. Fruit medium to large, nearly covered with a beautiful waxy red. No apple can be found on our market that is equal to the Wealthy as grown in Minnesota. This variety originated at Excelsior, Minnesota, over fifty years ago, and altho it has killed back some in our severest winters, is today the most generally popular and profitable grown in the north. Season, September to January.

Apples from the Perkins Orchard

For years past the great need of the North has been varieties of winter apples that would extend beyond the season of the Wealthy. Many bright and enthusiastic men have been working on the problem, and premiums as large as \$1000.00 have been offered for the desired variety. The man who came nearest to solving this knotty problem is Mr. T. E. Perkins of Red Wing, Minnesota. But, as in most of the important achievements in the world, there was "a woman in the case."

In the spring of 1893, while paring some fine Malinda apples from their own orchard, Mrs. Perkins discovered that some of the seeds had begun to sprout, and suggested to her husband that it might be a good thing to plant them. And so it was agreed that if she would save and sow the seed, Mr. Perkins would take care of the trees and finally plant them in the orchard.

In this way, an orchard of one hundred and fifty trees was started which has now become famous. Selections from the fruit have for years swept the boards at the State Fairs and taken the highest premiums at the meetings of the State Horticultural Society. But, the best of all an exhibit made from this orchard at the meeting of the American Pomological Society in Boston took the Wilder Medal, the highest award given in competition with the whole United States.

The Malinda, the mother tree of the lot, has strongly impressed two most important qualities upon its offspring—long keeping, and the disposition to hang to the trees till fully ripe. The surprising thing about the orchard is the large number of high-colored apples of good quality that were evidently produced by a favorable cross with some of the best northern varieties such as the Wealthy and Duchess that were blooming near the parent tree.

In 1908, fifteen years ago, a selection was made from this orchard and the propagation of several of the best varieties begun. Of these we describe four of the most promising.

***REDWING** Extremely hardy and free from blight. Has stood sixteen winters and borne fruit in Manitoba in a climate where but few of the hardiest are able to endure the severest of the winters. One of the thriftiest of orchard trees with large green foliage. Inclined to an upright habit in the Nursery, but somewhat more spreading in the orchard. The branches are heavily shouldered so that there is no danger of their splitting down with heavy loads of fruit. An early and one of the heaviest bearers that we have ever seen, in 1913 when only twenty years from seed the original tree carried a crop of twenty-seven and one half bushel by actual measure. Fruit medium to large. Samples sometimes



Gold Medal won by Perkins Seedlings at the Louisiana Purchase. World's Fair at St. Louis in 1903 in competition with all comers.



Wilder Medal won by Perkins Seedlings at the American Pomological Society Exhibition at Boston in 1903 in competition with all North America.



measuring thirteen inches in circumference. Shape conical as shown by the cut, page 13, beautifully striped and splashed with red, one of the handsomest of apples. Hangs tight to the tree till ready to pick. Flesh firm, fine grained and remarkably juicy, much like the Northern Spy. Is too sour to eat when picked from the tree, but along the winter becomes a fine crisp eating apple, and one that in pies cooks up with the crust. Promises to fill the long felt want of a winter apple that is entirely hardy in the north. Season, October to April.

*GOODHUE Hardy and as yet showing no blight. A strong spreading grower, fairly early and good bearer. Fruit very large, equal in this respect to the Wolf River and like that famous variety one of the handsomest of show varieties. Quality very much like the Wealthy, so much so that before it was named it was known as the variety "like Wealthy". Its magnificent size, rich, red color and delicious quality seem to assure it a place in the home orchard and a reputation on the market. The great weakness of the Wealthy is its habit of dropping from the tree before it has attained its full color and quality. The Goodhue hangs until the fruit has become perfect in color and flavor and is ready for the barrel. As a variety it is so much superior to the old kinds as to make many of them obsolete. Season, October to January and perhaps later.

PERKINS There was one variety in his orchard which Mr. Perkins would not sell when the others were selected in 1911. He gave it his own name, Perkins distributed scions to his own married children for them to enjoy and "stood pat". But time, money and good fellowship soften the hardest hearts. We used all three freely and at last secured the prize apple of the orchard. It seems to be perfectly hardy south of the Twin Cities and for latitudes north of there we recommend it for trial. The fruit is large, red and round as a ball. It is not an apple for the North alone, but one that will be welcomed anywhere, will take its place with the eastern Baldwins, Spys, and Seek no Further. The flesh is fine grained and deliciously flavored, as firm in February as it is in October. Season, October to April.

RHODA An apple of distinctive appearance being peculiarly oblong in shape. Fruit is medium in size and striped red in color. In keeping and quality it ranks with the Wealthy. Season, September to January.

Crabs

Sour, Suitable for Cooking

*SUCCESS Hardy, and very free from blight. A strong, upright grower, early and full bearer. Fruit medium size, color a rich, dark red, making an ideal crab for all purposes. It ripens late, remains juicy and keeps for several weeks, making it one of the most promising of all varieties to grow for the market. Good sour crabs are becoming scarce and bring a good price, and filling the want so perfectly the Success should be one of the most profitable things to plant.

*TRANSCENDENT Extra hardy and greatly prized in the colder sections, blights badly everywhere. A thrifty spreading grower, fairly early and immense bearer. Fruit too well known to need description. Ripens in September. Perishable.

Suitable for Dessert

*EARLY STRAWBERRY Hardy, a thrifty spreading grower, early and heavy bearer. Somewhat subject to blight. Fruit size of Transcendent, highly colored, ripens about September first; of tender, delicious quality, too perishable for market, but a fine little eating apple and just the thing for sweet pickles.

*WHITNEY Hardy and doing well everywhere, of very handsome, upright growth. Fairly free from blight. As a bearer, varying much with soil and care, but generally satisfactory. Fruit very large for a crab, handsomely striped and far superior to the Duchess as an eating apple and when made into sauce has a distinct pear flavor. The most popular of all the small dessert apples. Ripens in September. Perishable.



UNDERWOOD, best of the new Minnesota plums.

(Center) Showing comparative size of largest of the older sorts.

PLUM-CHERRY (Sapa) Opata, same outer appearance.



Plums

There is no fruit likely to give such genuine satisfaction as our improved plums. They are literally "as hardy as an oak". Begin to bear very soon after planting. Bear only too abundantly, and finally the fruit, either for dessert or canning will rival in excellence the product of any garden on earth. No farm or village home even in North Dakota or Montana need be without this luscious fruit, which is more easily raised in our climate than peaches in New Jersey.

The trees should be planted in orchard sixteen by twenty feet apart. The heads formed about three feet from the ground. Rank, top-heavy growths in young trees should be clipped back before they break down, and all pruning done before the branches have grown beyond the lead pencil size. The orchard should be kept free from grass and sprouts and liberally mulched, manured, cultivated, and given a thorough spraying as previously directed.

Failures with the plum are generally due to four causes: 1st. A bad selection of varieties. It is always best to have several kinds mixed together in the orchard, and if possible have them in compact form so that the blossoms may cross pollinate. 2nd. Failure to spray. Insect enemies and fungous diseases such as rot and pocket are now so common as to demand the two sprayings recommended for the orchard. 3rd. Allowing suckers to grow up from root and choke out the original tree. Keep these cut off. 4th. Overbearing. The trees will frequently set more fruit than they can ripen, and must have a half or more of the crop shaken off when the size of cherries, or the fruit will be small and the trees so enfeebled that they will not get back their vigor for several years.

***HANSKA** A cross between the native plum and *Prunus Simoni*, the large, firm-fleshed apricot-plum of China. Tree very hardy, a strong medium upright grower, an early and full bearer. Fruit bright red, and of a delicious apricot flavor. Fine to eat raw and cooks up without a trace of astringency. The fruit is firm enough to ship across the continent, the first real market plum possible for us to grow in the north.

LORING PRIZE Size very large, from $1\frac{3}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Slightly oblong, of bright color, delicious to eat being superior to the California plums found in fruit stores. The tree commences to bear at three or four years old and has proven its hardiness as far north as the Twin Cities.

RED LEAF PLUM (See under ornamental page 35)

***TERRY** By far the largest plum of the old list. Tree very hardy, doing well in the severe climate of North Dakota. Fruit red, quite firm, with considerable acidity, clingstone. Was first sent out under the name of Free Silver.

WANETA This wonderful big plum is one of Professor Hansen's productions, and gives the northern orchardist an opportunity to compete with California in growing large market plums. The following is Professor Hansen's description: "My belief is that in this variety I have combined the best points of the native and Japanese plum. The size here at Brookings, South Dakota was two inches in diameter, weight about two ounces. The female parent is the Apple plum, a large Japanese variety. The male parent is the Terry, the largest of the native varieties." We regard this the most promising plum that has been offered to our northern planters since the settlement of the country. All the reports coming in from those who have tried it describe the Waneta as bearing early and producing the largest fruit that has been raised in their locality.

The New Minnesota Plums

From all indications plums are just on the threshold of a complete change in list of varieties. In fact, we have already deemed it necessary to discontinue the older sorts and give way entirely to the new and better varieties. Nearly every fruit grower in the Northwest has heard something of the wonderful work of the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm during the last few years. Their work in plums is especially outstanding and today we have plums originated in our own northern climate which without a question will revolutionize plum growing in the colder sections of the country.

The New Minnesota varieties which we list are the Underwood, Elliot, Winona and Monitor, and the descriptions given are taken from the Minnesota Fruit Bulletin No. 140.



ELLIOT (No. 8) "Tree a strong grower and one of the hardiest of the triflora crosses. This, combined with its productiveness and regular bearing, recommends it as a market variety. Fruit medium to large in size, firm, cling-stone, small pit, quality good. Season about September first."

MONITOR (No. 70) "Tree unusually vigorous and produces a compact, well shaped head, very productive and hardy as far north as the Fruit Breeding Farm at Excelsior, Minnesota. Fruit large, roundish, well colored with dark, dull red, stone medium, cling, quality good."

UNDERWOOD (No. 91) "An attractive large, red plum with fairly firm juicy flesh, small pit, cling-stone, hangs well to the tree and ripens over a long period. Season, August first to fifteenth."

Considering size, quality and productiveness, we consider the Underwood the best of our whole list of plums. The fact that it is a very regular and dependable bearer fills a long felt want in plums. We have seen the original tree fairly staggering under as heavy a load of fruit as we have ever seen, and the state experts say that it does as well every year. Illustrated in color on page 16.

WINONA (No. 30) "Tree vigorous, top spreading and compact, requires very little pruning; hardy and a regular bearer. Fruit large with yellow back ground, turning red when ripe, roundish, pit semi-cling, tough skin, juicy, sweet, quality very good."

Plum-Cherries

Altho this fruit has been planted quite generally in the Northwest, comparatively few people know of its delightful quality. As is signified in the name it is a cross between our native sand cherry and the plum. The result is a delicious cherry texture fruit of fine flavor and of a large cherry size. Nurseries have usually sold this fruit as a plum, but we think it could more properly be called cherry.

The plum-cherry tree is a dwarf in growing habit and should be kept more in bush form than like a tree. It has the very valuable trait of early-bearing. In fact, you can practically bank on a good crop the next year after planting.

Below we describe the two best varieties, illustrated in colors on page 16:

***OPATA** This is a cross between the native sand cherry and the Gold plum. Tree is a good spreading grower, bearing heavy crops more continuously than any other variety we have ever planted. Fruit about the size of the largest sweet cherry, dark purplish red with blue bloom. Flesh green, fairly firm, quality excellent. Ripens early between the season of cherries and plums. Perfectly hardy even in the Dakotas. In the autumn the foliage of the Opata colors up a rich bronze, and for a week or more renders the tree a most beautiful ornament.

***SAPA** A cross between the sand cherry and the Japanese plum Sultan. In style of tree, size, shape and color of fruit, very similar to the Opata. But, when ripe the flesh and juice is of a rich, dark purple color and makes sauce of superior excellence, in appearance resembling that made from wild grapes. Ripens about a week later than the Opata and is of equal hardiness. We have seen two year nursery trees of this variety loaded with fruit like currant bushes, bending to the ground with its weight.



Plum-Cherries Bear Early



Cherries

Cherries are beginning to come to the front in the north, and there seems to be no good reason why they should not, for they are grown in great quantities in Russia, in a climate much colder than our own. The proper way to grow cherries in a severe climate is to train them as bushes rather than as trees, and year after year allow a few new sprouts to come up at the base of the older stems, and, as the latter become feeble or diseased, cut them out and allow the young ones to take their places. Set the trees very deeply, fully a foot deeper than they stood in the nursery. Lay out the orchard in rows of twenty-five feet apart, and set the trees ten feet apart in the row.

ZUMBRA This is one of our own State productions having been produced by the State Fruit Breeding Farm. The following description is taken from the State bulletin of new fruits:

"A low growing tree, vigorous and extremely productive, showing the characteristic profuse bearing habits of most sand cherry crosses. The fruit reaches one inch in diameter and is borne in thick rope-like clusters along the slender branches of last year's wood: color, very dark, nearly black when ripe; flesh: firm, greenish, sometimes tinged with red when fully mature; stone: small, free; quality good with a flavor and crispness somewhat resembling its sweet cherry parent. Especially recommended for sauce and preserves. When cooked the sweet cherry flavor is especially noticeable. Season extends from last week in August to the middle of September or later. Fruit hangs especially well to tree. One of the most promising of the Fruit Breeding Farm productions."

***COMPASS** This remarkable fruit of a cross, originated with H. Knudson of Springfield, Minnesota. The tree is perfectly hardy, even in the far north, and seems especially adapted to the western prairies, where it is very free from disease, and remarkably exempt from insect enemies and the depredations of birds. It frequently bears the same year as it is set, and is quite certain to bear a good crop annually thereafter. The fruit which resembles a small bright red plum, is of pleasant acidity as eaten out of the hand and when cooked or canned makes a remarkably fine rich flavored sauce.

HOMER The only variety of the true cherry that has been grown in quantity in Minnesota. Near the little village of Homer, where it was originated, it has been in cultivation for over fifty years, and has been grown and marketed in large quantities, and proved its superiority over all the common kinds that have been carefully tested by its side. So successful has this variety been in this locality that it seems worthy of trial in favorable localities south of the latitude of St. Paul. Of a little later season than the Early Richmond, and of larger size and better quality; otherwise much resembling this standard variety.

Grapes

This is a fruit that on almost any corn land can be grown as well here as in Iowa and Missouri, with the only additional expense of covering in winter, and with the great advance that has been made by the introduction of the iron-clad Beta and Hungarian, even this trouble has been done away with.

Vines should be set in long rows for convenience of cultivations, eight feet apart in the row, and rows also eight feet apart. Plant deep.

For a trellis use three plain wires put up like a fence, but a little higher. Dirt makes the best winter covering, but manure will do. It is necessary that grapes be planted in a warm, sunny situation and well cultivated. It is not hard to prune grapes. When you are trimming in the fall or early spring, keep in mind that none of the wood there at the time will produce fruit. The grapes are all borne on the first eighteen inches of new growth in the spring. Trim out enough wood each year so that the new growth will just nicely cover the trellis by fall.



Grape Vine Used as Ornamental



THIS VINEYARD AT THE WEDGE NURSERY PRODUCES SEVERAL TONS OF GRAPES ANNUALLY

MOORE'S EARLY A very large black grape of rich flavor and excellent quality. The standard early grape. It is very hardy, and free from disease, but does not bear as heavy nor is it as vigorous in growth as could be desired. Should be covered in winter.

BRIGHTON A fine flavored red grape that ripens reasonably early, and has the great advantage that with little trouble it can be stored in the cellar and kept about as well as apples. Needs winter protection.

DIAMOND This is the best white grape that we have ever tried. Juicy and sweet, quite vigorous but like the Concord should be covered in winter. Ripens two weeks before the Concord.

CONCORD Black, productive, rather late, quality the best. Cover in winter.

***BETA** Not one farmer in a hundred in Minnesota and the Dakotas is growing his own grapes. The reason is easy to find. It is not a practical thing for the average busy man to find time to take down his vines and cover them on the approach of winter, and to uncover and tie to the trellis after the winter is over.

All the good old eastern varieties like the Concord require this and more in order to have a crop. With the introduction of the Beta, which requires no more winter attention than the Box Elder, a new era in grape growing has opened up, so that now anyone living where wild grapes grow in the woods, and willing to provide a trellis of three fence wires to keep the vines from the ground, may have all the large luscious grapes his family can use. We have had single vines in an overhead trellis that produced one hundred and forty pounds.

The Beta is a good sized, black grape, as will be seen by the cut comparing it with the Concord. We have grown bunches that weighed three fourths of a pound. Another strong point is its early ripening, insuring a crop before September frosts have cut the leaves. Those who have not raised grapes do not know what a dependable fruit it is. Unlike the apple, pear and plum it may be expected to bring a crop as regularly as the seasons come around. One year we had a late spring freeze which caught our Beta in full bloom and we thought that for once we would be without grapes. But, the vines proved equal to the emergency and within a few days had put out new blossoms that at proper season developed into a fair crop of fruit.

HUNGARIAN Very productive with small compact bunches. Fine, sweet flavored. Fruit black. Not quite as hardy as the Beta but does not need winter protection.



Currants

A good, old fashioned fruit that everyone likes, and can be grown everywhere and in any soil that will produce a crop of wheat or potatoes. And it would now be found in every garden if people only knew how easy it was to protect the bushes from worms, which are almost its only enemy. Once every year as soon as the fruit has set, spray the bushes with arsenate of lead taking special pains to cover the leaves on the lower branches where the worms always begin their work.

Don't be afraid of the poison, wash it off after the berries are picked. And don't fail to have this spray on the leaves every season ready for the first worms that hatch. This is not a cure, after the worms have once stripped the bushes and put them out of commission for three seasons, but a sure and safe preventative.

***PERFECTION** A beautifully bright red variety with remarkably large sized berry and bunch, and unlike most of the large varieties, is getting a reputation as a heavy bearer. Currants over a half an inch in diameter are commonly found among the bushes. The quality is excellent, a rich, mild acid, with plenty of pulp and few seeds. This variety is the product of a cross between the White Grape Currant and the Fay Currant, and appears to mark a great advance in this fruit. We consider this one of the best of the red currants.

***WHITE DUTCH** A fine, sweet variety which we regard the best of the white kinds for general planting.

***RED DUTCH** The old standard red that is agreed to be about the best variety of the old list.

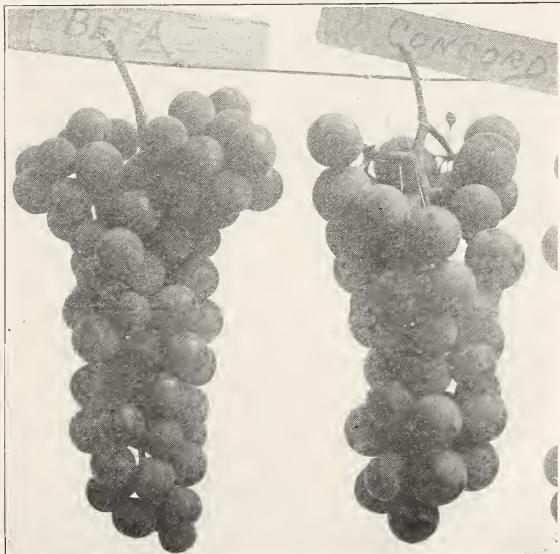
Gooseberries

A greatly neglected fruit. Nothing makes a finer sauce for winter use. For the acme of all rich things, commend us to our mother's gooseberry pies. These with the currant, and plum are ready to make themselves "at home" even in Manitoba, and require no more attention than in the best fruit regions of the east. Protect from worms exactly the same as currants.

***CARRIE** Originated in Minnesota by the late Wyman Elliot. Pale red, about midway in size between the Houghton and Downing, excellent quality, marvelously productive. The bush is remarkably free from thorns making it the easiest of all varieties to pick. The strong point in this variety, however, lies in the superior health of its foliage which stands out green and beautiful when other varieties planted near it are browned and spotted with rust and mildew. For general use we now always recommend the Carrie.

DOWNING The most popular of all on the market; Light green, sweet and fine, a much larger variety than the Houghton and hence easier to pick and prepare for cooking or market. Not quite as hardy as the Houghton.

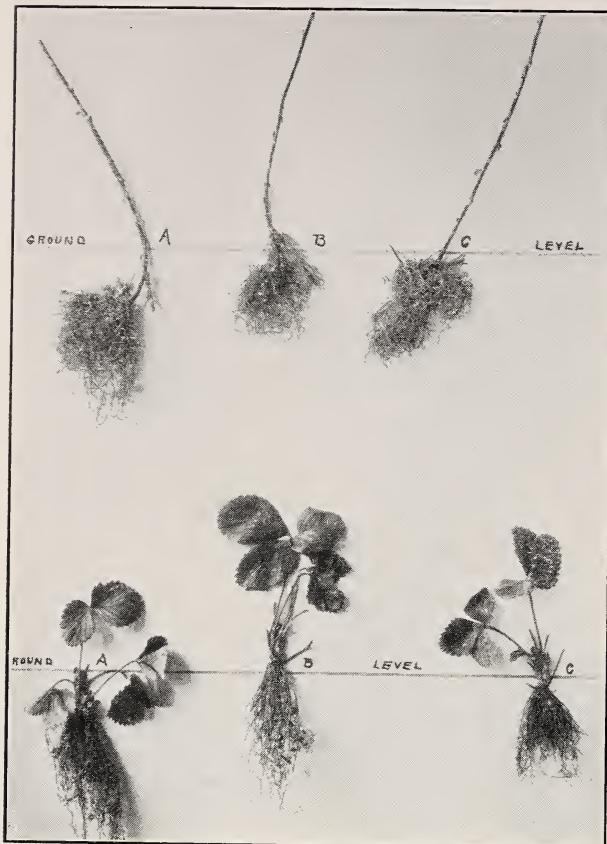
***HOUGHTON** Pale red when fully ripe. A most hardy and reliable variety, extremely productive, and of excellent quality, but rather small.



Bunches as Large as the Concord



Raspberries



A—Too Deep B—Too Shallow C—Just Right

that seems to combine in a high degree all the merits of the best varieties, and approaches the nearest to perfection of anything yet given to the public. The bush is as hardy as the iron-clad Turner, requiring no winter cover; as healthy as the King, and as productive as the Cuthbert. The berries will average the largest size of anything we have seen, are as handsome and high flavored as the Louden and as firm as the old Marlboro. There are few fruits that at this time give more promise of becoming useful all over the northern states than this beautiful new raspberry. Spreads from the root.

***KING** A very prolific bearer of large, bright red berries of good quality. A strong grower. Suckers from the root. Canes very free from rust and remarkably healthy. A good berry for home use and very popular among the market gardeners.

ST. REGIS This comes the nearest to being an everbearing raspberry of anything that has yet been sent out. The berry is red, of good size, sweet, and fine flavored. And in favorable season the bushes will produce fruit thruout the summer. Suckers.

***COLUMBIAN** A very large, dark red or purple variety that is proving popular all over the country. It is a first class table fruit, and the best of all raspberries for canning. An exceedingly valuable berry for the home garden, as, like the black varieties, it does not sucker, and produces well, in dry seasons where others fail. Is especially recommended.

***OLDER** Black, hardy and reliable. Fruit of large size, sweet and with the smallest proportion of seed pulp of all the black caps we have ever tried. This is by far the most reliable fruiter of its class, and is also a berry of the choicest quality, a rare combination. Does not spread by suckering.

SCARF Black, large and firm. Dependable bearer. Fruit cooks up with a reddish color. As a berry for the grower who expects to sell his crop the Scarf is desirable because of its firmness. Does not sucker.

This is a true Northern fruit that is nowhere more at home than in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The common practice is to lay out rows eight feet apart and set the plants three feet apart in the rows. The space between the rows is kept well cultivated thruout the summer, and the suckering varieties allowed to form a sort of hedge row eighteen inches wide. In planting the non-suckering varieties, great care is necessary not to injure the bud in the center of the spreading fibrous roots, which is the center of life of the plant. If it be broken off or roughly trodden on the plant will likely fail to grow. (See cut page 22). It is also important in planting that this bud should not be covered more than an inch or so, as it has not the strength or vigor to push up thru much soil. Lack of precaution in these two matters is the cause of the loss of a large share of tip-rotting raspberry plants at time of setting. New canes are allowed to grow in the row each season about as they will, cutting out the old ones as soon as they finish bearing in order to give them room.

***LATHUM** (Minn. No. 4) This is a new red, raspberry produced at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm



Blackberries

None of the small fruits yield more abundantly than this, in well drained soil with plenty of water and if trouble be taken to cover it in winter. This is easily done by removing a spadeful of dirt from one side of the hill and bending the plant in the root to the ground, and holding them there by a slight covering of dirt. We are inclined to think that the blackberry requires a sandy soil in order to be most profitable. Planting and care similar to the raspberry. The blackberry and the black raspberry are two distinct fruits. There seem to be a number of people who do not understand this and plant the tender blackberry when they really wish a hardy black raspberry like the Older.

ELDORADO A variety of superior health and now regarded as one of the best for northern planting.

Strawberries

The first fruit of the season and the most popular of all. In our climate, should always be planted in early spring. Lay out the rows four feet apart, plants one to two feet apart in the row. Take care to plant just right, neither too deep nor too shallow but so that the bud at the base of the leaves will be even with the surface of the soil. (See cut page 22) We always use a spade in setting the plant (See illustrations) thrusting the blade into the ground its full length, prying back a little on the handle, and lifting the earth so that there is a hole back of the blade its full length. While the blade holds up the earth an assistant, giving a flip to the roots, puts the plant in behind the spade, holding it at the right depth, with its roots pointing down, while the moist earth is dropped upon them.

The man with the spade then presses the earth against the roots with his foot and every pound of weight he can muster, and the job is finished. No quicker or safer way of setting strawberry and other similar plants has yet been devised.



Roots Should Point Down



Use All Your Weight in Stamping



WEDGE NURSERY SALES CONVENTION, 1921



WEDGE NURSERY SALES CONVENTION, 1922

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THE WEDGE NURSERY IS REPRESENTED BY SALESMEN IN ALMOST ALL PORTIONS OF THE NORTHWEST. THESE PAGES SHOW A PART OF THE EFFICIENT ORGANIZATION WHICH MAKES IT POSSIBLE FOR YOU TO BUY TREES FROM AN EXPERT IN YOUR OWN LOCALITY WHO IS WILLING AND ANXIOUS TO HELP YOU OBTAIN THE RESULTS AND SUCCESS THAT YOU EXPECT.

THE WEDGE SPIRIT OF FRIENDLINESS AND WILLINGNESS TO HELP PLANTERS SOLVE THEIR PROBLEMS HAS BEEN PASSED ON TO THESE MEN. THEY HAVE BEEN TRAINED NOT ONLY TO SELL YOU TREES AND PLANTS, BUT TO GIVE YOU HELPFUL INFORMATION ON PLANNING, PLANTING AND THE CARE OF STOCK. YOU CAN DEPEND ON THE WEDGE REPRESENTATIVE.

OFFICE BUILDING WEDGE NURSERY

PETER DALE

R. D. SWIFT

ELMER OFSTEDAH



Pinch off all the blossoms, and allow no fruit before the middle of July, so that the plant will get well started. Don't plant in land that has been in grass or clover within three years, as the white grub infests such land and will be quite certain to destroy the plants. Do not allow the plants to mat too thickly in the row, but spread them out and make a row two feet wide. Hoe and cultivate quite often, killing the weeds when they are small. As soon as the ground freezes, mulch the bed with a sprinkling of clean straw put on thick enough to thoroly hide the plants. In the spring a little of the finer mulch may be left on the plants to keep the berries out of the dirt, the rest should be raked into the path between the rows.

There are two classes of strawberries named after the character of their blossoms, perfect and imperfect. The former will bear if planted by themselves; the latter require a row of some perfect variety planted among them as often as every third row. The only varieties that we describe or recommend are the perfect flowering. It would be good if all others were absolutely discarded by all but the professional growers.

***SENATOR DUNLAP** A variety of medium season that has made a wonderful record all over this section. Of large size, round form, rich, dark color, very firm, of fine quality, and the most satisfactory in productiveness of anything we have tried. It is so far superior to all other June bearing varieties that we are describing the Senator Dunlap alone.

Everbearing Strawberries

The everbearer has become immensely popular, not only in the country, but for the man in town who has only a small back-yard garden.

As the name signifies, the everbearing strawberry really does produce fruit throughout the season. And it is surprising what one can pick from only a small bed of from a hundred to two hundred plants. For family use we usually recommend that both the June bearers and the everbears be set out. The June bearers will produce their crop all at once over a period of about two weeks in June. This may be canned for winter. The everbearing varieties produce continuously furnishing fresh fruit for the table throughout the season.

Now and then we hear of cases where everbearing strawberries did not give good results, but this is usually due to some special reason. In ordering everbearing strawberries it is important to select good varieties. Some varieties are practically worthless for the home garden because their strength goes in to producing foliage instead of fruit. Then too, you should expect to give reasonable care to your strawberry bed. If left to combat the grass and weeds, the plants will become stunted and dwarfed and will not produce a good crop. Keep in mind that strawberries should be cultivated as regularly as your corn or potatoes. A good plan is to cultivate them often until July and then mulch them with straw. Altho it is not absolutely necessary, many claim to get better results by picking off the blossoms and runners until the plants get well established.

With strawberries so easy to grow and so quick to yield returns, there is no reason why every family in the north should not have a bed in their garden. Is there anything that can be put on the family table that would add more pleasure than a dish of fresh, ripe strawberries picked from the home garden every day for three months of summer?

***PROGRESSIVE** We have tried dozens of different everbearing strawberries in our trial grounds but find that the Progressive leads them all for all around hardiness and production. The foliage is much thriftier than that of other varieties and the fruit a pretty red which demands a good price on the market; and cooks up well when canned.

Vegetables

***ASPARAGUS** This is the first green vegetable to come on the table in the spring, and is as wholesome and necessary to the best health as it is generally popular. There is nothing easier to grow, and it is a pity that less than one farmer in four has a good supply in his garden. There is no secret of success but the liberal use of well rotted manure worked into the soil for a foot or more. For the home garden set the plants two feet by one foot. For a market gardener double both distances.

***PIE PLANT** An old garden favorite that furnishes the first sauce of the season. This also needs rich ground in order to do its best. Plant three by six feet.

***HORSE RADISH** A root, familiar to everyone, grated and used raw with vinegar. By digging in the fall it may be kept in the cellar like other garden roots and used as desired throughout the winter. Plant one half by three feet.



FIELD OF EVERGREENS AT WEDGE NURSERY

Evergreens

Evergreens are popular with everybody, but many seem to think they cannot grow them. They are a little more expensive than the deciduous trees, and require somewhat more care in transplanting, but when the right kinds are planted and they are given intelligent care, they are the most useful of all trees in our northern climate, as they hold their foliage during long, windy and cheerless winters, when they are needed to break the force of storms and relieve the monotonous gray of the landscape. There is absolutely no excuse for leaving our homes without the winter cheer of their warmth and beauty. Small transplanted trees set in any good corn land and cultivated with horse and hoe as a corn field, will grow rapidly. They will not thrive in grass or weeds any better than corn. Our own windbreak is planted in double rows eight feet apart, and four feet apart in the row. If planting again, we would at least double that distance each way. The only secret in handling evergreens is to keep the roots moist every second from the time they are out of the ground until they are planted again. In setting, be careful to pack dirt about the roots with exceeding firmness, or the swaying of the tops in the wind will loosen their hold on the soil. The surface should, of course, be left loose and open as a dust mulch.

The following plain and important directions for setting windbreak evergreens, we insert here for the benefit of the beginners:

Ten Rules for Setting Evergreens

- 1st. Take the trees from the delivery and as soon as you get home put them in your house cellar, without opening the package.
- 2nd. As soon as possible, mark or stake out the place for the trees, in land prepared as for a crop of corn, if this hasn't already been done.
- 3rd. Prepare a large pail or tub half full of mud about the thickness of common paint. Take it to the cellar, unpack the trees and place them in the pail with their roots in the mud.
- 4th. Keeping their roots in the mud, take the pail of trees to the place marked for them and begin setting them one at a time, a little deeper than they stood in the nursery, and as fast as the holes are dug.
- 5th. Do not use water in setting, but throw in fine, moist dirt next to the roots and pack the dirt solid as you fill the hole, leaving only an inch or two of loose dirt on top.
- 6th. Cultivate the ground all summer, keeping it clean and mellow, just like a good corn field, or if single trees, set in your yard, keep surrounding space mellow and free from grass and weeds.
- 7th. Use no manure. We have set evergreens in banks of clean sand and beds of pure clay with perfect success.
- 8th. It is better to depend upon clean and regular cultivation than to use water, but in extremely dry weather thoro watering helps.
- 9th. Chickens won't hurt them, but other stock must be kept away.
- 10th BEWARE. If the roots of evergreens are exposed to the sun and air for a minute or two, they are likely to die.



Packed to Reach You Right

ARBOR VITAE (*Thuya Occidentalis*) A fine tree, very pretty for hedges and screens. Succeeds well in certain localities but no evergreen suffers more from drouth. Should only be planted in moist and sheltered places.

BALSAM FIR (*Abies Balsamea*) A favorite with many; very regular and handsome as a young tree, but somewhat unreliable as it reaches maturity. This, with the Norway Spruce, White Pine and even Arbor Vitae, make very good trees east of Albert Lea, but are not so good as others for the western prairies.

AUSTRIAN PINE (*Pinus Laricio Austriaca*) Somewhat slow growing but very dense and compact, especially at the top. A single row of these trees if planted eight feet apart will make an effective windbreak. Does well on light soils where there is a fair amount of moisture.

***BLACK HILLS SPRUCE** (*Picea Canadensis*) A native of the Black Hills of South Dakota, and the hardiest form of the white spruce. A most valuable tree either for the lawn or windbreak; grows a little more slowly than the Norway, but every inch of it is a dark, rich green. It is easy to make live, and resists drouth wonderfully.

***BLUE SPRUCE** (*Picea Pungens*) This is the queen of ornamental evergreens, and seems especially adapted to the climate of the North Mississippi Valley from the lakes to the mountains, and even far up in Manitoba. In all the time that we have had it at our place, it has never shown any injury from winter's cold or summer's drouth. The color of the foliage of this tree varies from a light silvery green to as dark a shade as that of the Norway Spruce.

***BLUE SPRUCE SHINERS** (*Picea Pungens*) The light shades are by far the most rare and valuable, and shine out on the lawn as if frosted with silver. The trees of the selected light shades are called "Shiners"—and are much higher priced than the common blue spruce, altho no harder trees. When delivered in the spring all look alike, and it takes a year or two after transplanting for the "Shiners" to get back their silvery plumage.

***BULL PINE** (*Pinus Ponderosa*) This is the wonderful tree that we found growing on the tops of the Buttes in the Bad Lands of western North Dakota near the old Roosevelt ranch. The hardiest deciduous trees like the ash and cottonwoods on the western plains always hug the water courses. But this rugged tree, scorning protection or moisture, crowns the highest ridges, bidding defiance to the hardest climate within the limits of our country, grows there to saw log size. Trees grown from seeds gathered in this section afford the home makers of western Minnesota and the Dakotas an evergreen that is fully able to withstand every hardship of their climate. There is an absolute certainty that it will make a good windbreak on any land dry enough for farm crops south of the Manitoba line. Due to the nature of the roots a little more care is needed in transplanting. There is no longer an excuse for leaving a single home on the prairies unprotected.

***DOUGLAS FIR** (*Abies Douglass*) We recommend this wonderful tree for areas outside the White Pine districts. It must be kept in mind that only trees grown from seeds gathered in central Montana or pretty well north on this side of the Rockies are worthy of mention as those from Colorado and the far west do not measure up in merit to the Montana type. As a young tree the Douglas Fir will probably be unpopular on account of its inclination to lose its leader or main shoot, but every year of age improves its appearance until it becomes one of the grandest and most graceful of the conifers. Because of its sturdy drouth resisting characteristics it may be planted in dry soils where others cannot survive. Makes an excellent ornamental evergreen as well as a windbreak.

***MUGHO PINE** (*Pinus Muhgo*) (Dwarf Mountain Pine) A low and spreading grower which is extensively used in landscape work. Does well on any good soil suitable for garden. This type when used in hedges makes one of the prettiest sights we have ever seen. Instead of keeping the desired shape by shearing and trimming with a hedge shears it can be controlled by pinching off the young buds thus forming a hedge of any width.



NORWAY SPRUCE (*Picea Excelsa*) This is the tree that is so generally planted; it grows fast and makes the finest windbreak on soils that are not too dry. We do not recommend its planting west of Albert Lea, as it's inclined to brown and fail in drouth, especially if planted in exposed situations.

***SCOTCH PINE** (*Pinus Sylvestris*) Grows fast and resists drouth; makes one of the cheapest and quickest windbreaks of all evergreens, and should be planted largely all over the prairie regions. It is just as easy to make live as the box-elder, if the trees are handled according to the rules given above. Like all pines when it gets to be old it is inclined to lose its lower branches, and the windbreak would be improved by planting a row of Black Hills Spruce by the side of it.

WHITE PINE (*Pinus Strobus*) Valuable anywhere in the natural forested area of Minnesota. A rapid grower when given the most favorable conditions often outstripping the hardwoods. Very long lived and for this reason makes as good a shade tree as it does a windbreak. Generally recommended to be planted only east of Albert Lea except in sheltered locations.

Forest Trees

There are still many places on the western prairies where a shelter grove and timber lot are needed to make a complete farm home. With land still plentiful, it is doubtful if two or more acres can be put to better use than providing a shelter for the home and all the stock and farm buildings, in a climate where winds below the freezing point are blowing nearly half of the year. The trimmings from a good sized grove will furnish a good supply of the best summer wood, poles, posts, and timber for various uses that will always be convenient to have at hand.

Such groves should be planted about four feet apart each way so as to encourage a clean straight growth and to shade the ground sooner so as to require no cultivation. An acre thus planted requires two thousand seven hundred and twenty trees.

AMERICAN ELM The American Elm is hardy and one of the most useful timber as well as ornamental trees.

ASH (White) For dry soils and on the western prairies plant a good proportion of Ash. It is not only the hardest but makes the most useful timber of our forest trees.

BOX ELDER The Box Elder is good to mix with more valuable trees, as it grows fast while young, shades the ground quickly and forces the slower trees to make clean straight stems.

NORWAY POPLAR The Norway Poplar is the tree that leads them all in rapid upward growth and nothing makes lumber more quickly. It wastes the smallest amount of wood in branches, and thus maintains the size of the log well up into the top of the tree. We have seen logs sixty feet long that were only ten inches bigger at the butt end than at the top.

NORTHWEST POPLAR Much the same as the Norway Poplar but thought by some to be harder. Not quite as fast growing but should be planted in severe locations.

SOFT MAPLE In moist soils the Soft Maple is a good tree, especially valuable for firewood.

The Willows

LAUREL LEAF WILLOW After all there is no tree that equals the willow for shelter and fuel. On the dry western prairies the Laurel Leafed Willow is the most popular. Its broad, thick, shiny leaves seem to be especially fitted to endure dry air.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW The Russian Golden Willow is also very popular. It branches profusely, making a denser shelter than any other tree. The Northern Pacific Railroad is using it to take the place of its expensive and troublesome snow fences.



MAKE YOUR HOME INVITING

Landscape Gardening

The art of planting to make grounds convenient, comfortable, and beautiful is as old as civilization, and in these days has been brought to a perfection never before enjoyed. Many people do not realize that the modern outdoor artist makes utility his chief aim. He will have the planting so arranged that the walks and drives will be convenient, the views pleasing, the home and stock protected from wintry winds, and the whole planted so as to bring out the most beautiful foliage and charming flowers. He will also arrange the planting so that it will be convenient to care for, and so that the largest amount of space may be used by the occupants of the premises. While bringing the most beautiful material into view he will arrange the whole into one harmonious picture.

Everyone must have noticed the common way of breaking up the open grassy spaces, and spotting them with individual shrubs and flowers of all kinds, of laying out drives and walks with crooks and turns exasperating to those who use the grounds daily, losing valuable time thereby, and they have also seen places so over shaded with large trees as to be gloomy and unwholesome.

All these common errors and discomforts will be avoided by a good landscape artist, the grounds will be planned so that large, clear, grassy places may be enjoyed by the family, and where open air games may be played without hindrance or obstruction in the park.

Instead of scattering the plants about the lawn making them difficult to care for, and closing up interesting views, he will cluster them about the house, or the public buildings, where they will make a happy connection between the walls and the green turf, he will shut out ugly views and protect from wintry winds, and harmonize the whole so as to make it a bower of loveliness and comfort all the year round.

Schools, creameries, public buildings, railroad stations are all made more comfortable and attractive by the landscape art. There is no place so small but may derive benefit from a well considered plan made use of at the beginning. It is just as bad to set out grounds without a plan as to begin a building the same way. It may not be necessary to do all the planting at one time, but if there is a good plan to work to at the start, the owner may complete the planting at his convenience or ability.

**Wedge
Landscape
Service**

If you wish advice and assistance in planning an appropriate landscape planting for your home, let our expert Landscape Architect help you. All he needs is the lay of the ground, directions, dimensions, the locations of present trees and walks and certain other information. Write us for one of our landscape charts which will help you in making a rough sketch of your premises. We can then make up a planting plan from your sketch.

**What Should
Be Included In
The Landscape
Planting**

Altho the art of landscape gardening is taken up in this section of the Planter's Guide, it should not be thought that only the following descriptions of trees and shrubs are included in its scope. A well planned place will have in it a fruit garden for the home. There are many instances where an apple or a plum tree can be used for both utility and ornamental purposes.

Evergreens play an important part, and even evergreen windbreaks are often indispensable in the farm landscape. We want to impress upon our readers that every tree, shrub and plant described in this book may properly be considered when laying out the grounds.

Shade Trees

*ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*) The most reliable of all trees for the western prairie. Stands well where most other deciduous trees fail from drouth. Very little subject to the attack of insects or disease, a first-class lawn or street tree, makes a steady good growth, suitable for almost any location.

*EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH (*Betula Alba*) Very beautiful in winter or summer with its papery bark and finely divided spray. Deserves a place on every lawn. Makes a very pretty group when three or more are planted together.

*BOX ELDER (*Acer Negundo*) Of very rap'd growth, making a fine, dense shade in perhaps the shortest time of anything that can be planted except the poplar. In order to get immediate effect, it is frequently desirable to use a share of this tree and the soft maple in connection with the better kinds.

CATALPA (*Catalpa Speciosa*) This makes a fine ornamental tree having white flowers in July. The blossoms are showy, large and fragrant. The mammoth heart shaped leaves of light green color makes it very conspicuous and pretty. A fast grower, not perfectly hardy.

*AMERICAN OR WHITE ELM (*Ulmus American*) The standard shade and ornamental street tree of America. Seems to be able to endure more hardships and abuse than even the oak, and is also one of the cleanest and freest from insect enemies of all our native trees. Where a large shade or street tree is desired and the question comes up what to plant, it is a safe thing to choose the American Elm.

*LINDEN (*Tilia Americana*) One of the most reliable, hardy and drouth resisting shade trees on the whole list. Growth reasonably rapid, shade dense, blossoms exceedingly fragrant. Should have its trunk shaded for the first year or so after planting to prevent sunscald.

*MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Aucuparia*) Perfectly hardy, bears large clusters of fragrant blossoms, which are followed by handsome red berries that frequently hang on the tree all winter. It is somewhat inclined to sunscald, which may be prevented by planting a flowering shrub to shade the trunk. It has been common practice to plant too many large shade trees and too few shrubs and small sized trees. The Mountain Ash is one of the best and cleanest of the smaller trees, one that may be planted in almost any town lot however limited its size.

*NORWAY MAPLE (*Acer Platanoides*) Very similar to our native sugar maple, but much more dense in foliage, and enduring drouth far better. Trees planted forty years are looking extremely well at Albert Lea, and are perhaps the most admired of all the shade trees in our city. Especially noticeable in the autumn when it holds its magnificent foliage nearly two weeks after every tree has taken on a bare wintry appearance.

*NORWAY POPLAR (*Populus Carolinensis*) A member of the cottonwood family with all its good qualities, but sheds no cotton. Is no doubt the fastest growing tree that can be planted in the north, and on that account very useful where an immediate effect is desired.



SOFT MAPLE (*Acer Saccharinum*) A rank growing tree, suited to deep moist soils. If trimmed so as to avoid making forks that split down in heavy winds, it becomes one of the most graceful and beautiful trees of our latitude.

Weeping Trees

***NIOBE WEEPING WILLOW** (*Salix Vitellina-Pendula Nova*) An interesting introduction from Russia brought over by Professor Hansen of South Dakota. A hardy tree with graceful, drooping, golden twigs that is very desirable for park, lawn or cemetery. A great improvement on the old time weeping willow, and well suited to planting anywhere in the Northern state.

WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus Aucuparia Pendula*) A novel tree in appearance. The branches have a turning and twisting habit which produces a curious effect.

Nut Trees



BLACK WALNUT

Nut trees are a looming possibility, the joy of children and the pride of their owner. As a class they do not transplant readily in large sizes, nor grow quickly, but they grow vigorously when established and are all noble trees. Many farms contain land that would be far better planted to nut trees than anything else, and would pay better than farm crops, besides annually growing more valuable as timber.

BLACK WALNUT (*Juglans Nigra*) The most desirable of the nut-bearing trees for planting south of the latitude of St. Paul. Makes a fine lawn tree if the soil is not too dry, and is well worth planting for its most excellent nuts, which find a ready sale on the market.

***BUTTERNUT** (*Juglans Cinerea*) A much harder tree than the Black Walnut, but very liable to sunscald unless sheltered on the south side.

May be planted anywhere in Minnesota. Bears nuts very soon, usually within six years after planting.

Ornamental Shrubs

ALMOND (*Amygdalus*) A small shrub of medium hardiness that blooms profusely very early in the spring, when each twig has the appearance of being covered with a mass of little roses. Very pretty as cut flowers. 4 to 5 feet.

***BERBERRY THUNBERG'S** (*Berberis*) This is the Japanese shrub that is innocent of any injury to crops of grain, and is the most used of any for hedging and for filling in next to the lawn in groups of shrubbery. It endures shade well and makes a solid mass of verdure from the ground up; is particularly attractive when loaded with coral red berries the latter part of the season. 2 to 3 feet.

BECHTEL'S DOUBLE FLOWERING CRAB (*Pyrus Angustifolia*) This is exactly like our native green fruited crab, and equally hardy and sweet scented, but the blossoms instead of being single are so double as to closely resemble little roses. So interesting and beautiful is this little tree that we would advise its planting by everyone. There is room for it even on a small town lot, where it would be far more in place than many of the larger growing trees that are commonly planted. Rarely over 15 feet high.

***BUCKTHORN** (*Rhamnus Catharticus*) An extremely hardy shrub suitable for planting in the poorest soils and most exposed locations, where it will always make the best of limited opportunities.



Foliage the darkest green, very dense, and branches somewhat thorny. Grows as high as 20 feet but may be trimmed to any desired height.

*CARAGANA (Pea Tree) Another shrub that can be depended upon to make the best of adverse conditions. Its pretty foliage and attractive yellow pea-like blossoms are put forth very early in the season. The farther northwest it is planted the better it succeeds. 6 to 12 feet.

CORAL BERRY (Symphoricarpos Vulgaris) One of the little known shrubs that is being used quite freely in landscape work. Its bright red berries are held for a long time during the latter part of the season. 3 to 5 feet.

*CRANBERRY (Viburnum Opulus) Very similar to the snowball in appearance, being ornamental in flower and exceedingly handsome when loaded with large, pendulous clusters of red berries later in the season. Perfectly hardy and worthy of a place in the cool, moist soils in which it thrives. There is not much pulp to the berry but what there is makes fine jelly. 8 to 10 feet.

*CURRENT (Yellow Flowering) (Ribes Aurea) This is the old fashioned fragrant currant that blooms early in the season and has lately come into considerable use in landscape work. 5 to 8 feet.

COTONEASTER (Acutifolia) One of the comparatively new shrubs whose main use has been for hedges, but which also makes a very attractive specimen shrub. Its dark green leaves have a glossy appearance. Height about 6 to 8 feet.

*DOGWOOD (Cornus Alba Siberica) One of the best shrubs for shady places, also does well in full sunlight. Much used as an ornamental hedge. The branches turn to a brilliant blood-red on the approach of winter, making the plant very showy at that season. 6 to 10 feet.

*DOGWOOD VARIEGATED (Cornus Alba Elegantissima) Similar in every respect to the red branched, but having its leaves irregularly edged with a creamy white, making an interesting variety. 6 to 10 feet.

*ELDER, COMMON (Sambucus Canadenensis) One of the finest and most picturesque native shrubs. Large clusters of fragrant white flowers are followed by showy, deep purple berries. Grows even in dense shade right up next to large shade trees. Height 8 to 10 feet.

ELDER, GOLDEN (Sambucus Nigra Aurea) The most showy of all golden leafed shrubs. Frequently kills down to snow line, but always starts up with a strong growth from near the ground, and in a month is again as showy as a bed of yellow flowers. Needs sunlight to be golden. 6 to 8 feet.

ELDER, CUT LEAFED (Sambucus Nigra lacinata) Each leaf is cut and divided so as to give the appearance of a fern. Very attractive and useful. 6 to 8 feet.

*ELDER, RED BERRIED (Sambucus racemosa) Of somewhat heavier growth than those described above. The white flowers are followed by clusters of bright red berries. 8 to 10 feet.

*HONEYSUCKLE TARTARIAN WHITE (Lonicera Tartarica Alba) This is the old fashioned bush honeysuckle with exquisite white fragrant blossoms in early June. 6 to 8 feet.

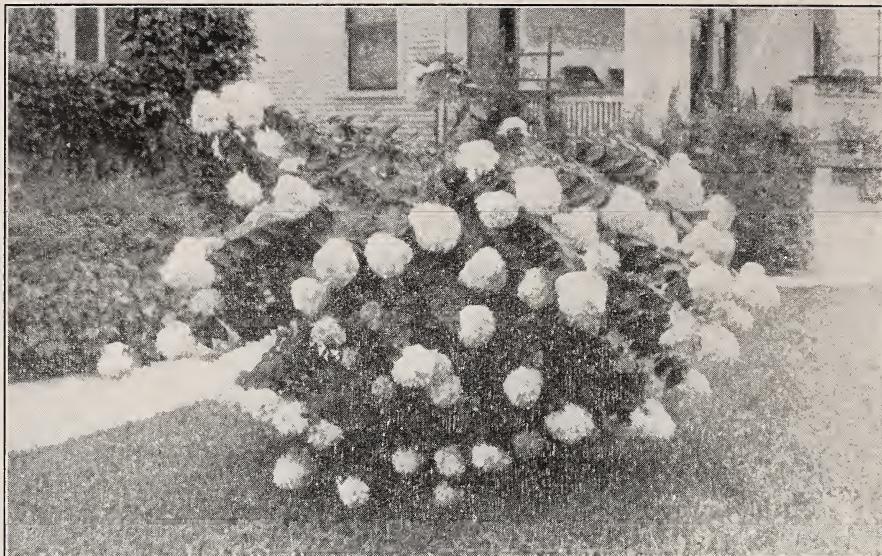
*HONEYSUCKLE TARTARIAN PINK (Lonicera Tartarica grandiflora) Same as above except flower is pink. 6 to 8 feet.

*HONEYSUCKLE TARTARIAN RED (Lonicera Tartarica Splendens) Same as above except flower is red. 6 to 8 feet.

*HONEYSUCKLE, MORROWI A Japanese variety, grows more spreading than the other Honeysuckles. The pure white flowers change to yellow and are followed by a mass of bright red berries in August which hang on until winter. 4 to 6 feet.



High Bush Cranberry



HYDRANGEA P. G. HAS NO PEER

***HYDRANGEA, PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA.** A hardy outdoor Hydrangea that blossoms in August when flowers are scarce. Its immense blooms sometimes measure nearly a foot in length and last at least two weeks. Needs no protection. When flowers are cut late in fall before freezing they may be used as a winter bouquet. 4 to 5 feet.

HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS The latest addition to the summer flowering shrubs coming into bloom after all the earlier ones have passed away and having the appearance of "hills of snow" in the middle of the summer. A lawn having this fine shrub may be said to be strictly up to date. Does best in the shade. 4 to 5 feet.

***LILAC WHITE** (*Syringa Vulgaris Alba*) These are the old fashioned shrubs that are familiar to all. The lilacs make excellent hedges and screens, and should be planted in such quantities that their flowers may be gathered by the armful in their season. None of the lilacs will bloom freely unless growing in the full sunlight. 12 to 15 feet.

***LILAC PURPLE** (*Syringa Vulgaris*) Same as above except color of blossoms. 12 to 15 feet.

***LILAC PERSIAN** (*Syringa Persica*) This is a more graceful form of lilac than the others, having a finer and more pointed leaf. The branches are slender. The flowers are bright purple. 8 to 12 feet.

***LILAC PERSIAN** (*Syringa Persica Alba*) Same as above except white blossoms. 8 to 12 feet.

***LILAC FRENCH** Those who have never seen the French double lilacs cannot realize what a wealth of new beauty has been developed in this old fashioned shrub. Not only have the blossoms been made double, but the size of the heads have been enlarged until some of them are occasionally eleven inches long. And moreover, they bloom as little things less than two feet high, instead of waiting till grown to be large bushes. This has all been done while retaining the perfect hardiness and the delightful fragrance of the old kinds. The foliage excels all other lilac foliage in rugged appearance. We have had some thirty named varieties on trial and recommend the following as the best of their color. 8 to 10 feet.

MADAM LEMOINE Pure White.

CHARLES JOLY Dark Purple.

PRESIDENT GREVY Light Lilac.

BELLE DE NANCY Pink.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium*) This shrub has a special place in landscape plantings. On account of its long vine like trailing branches which grow 6 to 12 feet, it makes a very effective plant to put at the top of a terrace, or so that it can overhang a wall. It has purple flowers which are followed by red berries.



SNOWBERRY

***SYRINGA GRANDIFLORA** (*Philadelphus Grandiflorus*) (Large Flowered Mock Orange) A rapid growing shrub. Attains the height of 8 to 15 feet. Reddish bark. Very large, showy, white flowers but without fragrance.

***SYRINGA** (*Philadelphus Coronarius*) (Mock Orange) A vigorous bush, bearing flowers with delicious orange blossoms fragrance. Very ornamental. Sometimes makes a small tree as high as 15 feet.

SYRINGA GOLDEN (*Philadelphus Coronarius Aurea*) A golden leafed variety of the above. Perhaps the best of all the shrubs of the color. All golden leafed shrubs must be planted in full sunlight. 3 to 5 feet.

SYRINGA LEMOINE (*Philadelphus Lemoinei*) Much the same as the other Syringas, except its branches, foliage and blossoms are smaller. It flowers in wonderful profusion. Of graceful drooping habit. 4 to 5 feet.

Spirea

This is one of the most important families of shrubs of all because of their wide range of usefulness. They offer a period of blossoming from early summer till fall, some of them blooming continuously throughout the season. In form and appearance, the different Spireas differ widely. In fact, you would hardly recognize the various kinds as belonging to the same family. From some over fifty different kinds, we have selected the most useful and dependable and have described them as to their special characteristics.

SPIREA ARGUTA Blooms two weeks earlier than the well known Bridal Wreath Spirea thus lengthening the period of flowers. In early spring, its flowers cover the bush like a snow drift. Foliage light green. 3 to 5 feet.

PRUNUS TRILOBA (Flowering Plum) This is similar to the pink flowering almond, but the blossoms are fragrant, a little larger and earlier, and the shrubs are somewhat stronger growing. 6 to 10 feet.

RED LEAFED PLUM The result of one of Mr. Haralson's crosses during his work with plums. The leaves of this tree are a bright red throughout the season. It offers many possibilities in landscape groups where a variety of color is desired. 6 to 8 feet.

***RUSSIAN OLIVE** (*Elaeagnus Augustifolia*) The leaves are light colored and shaped like willow foliage. Has a small, yellow flower. Is suitable for hedges or screens as well as individual specimens. 12 to 20 feet.

SNOWBERRY (*Symporicarpus Racemosus*) A graceful, drooping shrub covered with snow white berries in autumn. Much used for planting in front of higher shrubbery. 3 to 5 feet.

***SNOWBALL** (*Viburnum Opulus Sterilis*) One of the old time favorites that never can be displaced. Good, rich soil and an abundance of moisture will greatly improve the appearance of the bush. If inclined to be lousy, douse the branches in a decoction of tobacco water. 6 to 8 feet.



SNOWBALL—A Favorite Everywhere



SPIREA V. H.—Bridal Wreath

white. One of the first shrubs to leaf out in

SPIREA SUPERBA This shrub closely resembles the Spirea Rosea except flowers a lighter pink. 2 to 3 feet.

***SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI** (Bridal Wreath) Perhaps the best known of this group. It seems to come as near perfection as any ornamental shrub that can be planted in the north. As hardy as the hazel bush, and sure to be loaded with a mass of white flowers in June of the year after planting. A graceful and attractive bush all the year.

TAMARIX (Amurensis) Not as well known as it should be. This plant is entirely distinctive from any other ornamental shrub. The foliage resembles that of asparagus but it grows much taller, often up to six feet in a single season. The tops kill out in winter but it is so thrifty that it makes a strong growth the following spring, seeming to have benefitted by the freezing. Flowers pink. 4 to 6 feet.

PLANTS WITH BRIGHT COLORED FRUITS

Japanese Barberry	Red-Berried Elder
High Bush Cranberry	Coral Berry
Snowberry	Honeysuckle Morrowii
Matrimony Vine	Bittersweet Vine

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER Rarely grows over two feet in height and for this reason fills a special place as a border plant or edging to be planted in front of higher shrubs. Has the valuable habit of blooming nearly all summer. Blossoms are a dark red color. Very popular and attractive.

SPIREA BILLARDI A good grower with dull green foliage. Plume shaped flowers of a purplish pink color. Period of blooming extends often until fall. Average height of plant about 4 feet.

SPIREA CALLOSA ALBA Much like the Anthony Waterer but bearing white flowers throughout the summer. 2 feet.

SPIREA CALLOSA ROSEA Belongs to the same family as the above, but is of stronger growth, tinted foliage, and bears pink flowers. 2 to 3 feet.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA AUREA Golden leafed Spirea, very effective to plant with other shrubs for color variety. White flowers followed by interesting seed pods which are often pinkish in color. 6 to 10 feet.

SPIREA SCORBIFOLIA Very distinctive in shape of leaves which slightly resemble those of a Mountain Ash. Blossoms are produced in long spikes. Flowers the spring. 6 to 7 feet.



SPIREA BILLARDI—Purple Flowers



Roses

The new hybrid Rogusa Roses can be grown all over Minnesota and the Dakotas without winter protection, and are without doubt the most important addition to the family of the "queen of flowers" that has come to our northern gardens. The old time roses are subject to diseased foliage in our summers, their roots are unequal to our severe winters, and their general constitution is so weak as to require the petting of an expert gardener. The new Rugosas are not built on any such weak and doubtful plan. Inheriting a robust constitution from an ancestry inured to the hardships of the frigid climate of northern Asia, they have received a sufficient infusion of the blood of the best of the cultivated kinds to give them a variety of form and color which in combination with the magnificent foliage, delicate fragrance and habit of perpetual bloom of their Rugosa parent has fitted them to fill the long felt want of a hardy rose for the cold north. We strongly advise our patrons to secure not only one, but a complete collection, as each has peculiar merits which will delight all lovers of the rose, and which we of the north are at last privileged to enjoy to the full. In order to illustrate their freedom of bloom, even during the autumn months, we had several photos taken on October seventh. On the table with them were fine bunches of Beta grapes. Ripe grapes and ripe roses at the same time.

***BLANC DE COUBERT** Purest paper white, of large size, often four inches in diameter, semi-double, produced in clusters, exquisitely fragrant and with foliage of unrivaled richness. It is the first rose to bloom in the spring, and blossoms may be picked from it every day throughout the summer, until cut off by severe freezes. We have had this variety twenty years and never knew it to be injured by the severest winter. We hear of the beauty of rose hedges in California, and have long wished that our climate would permit us to enjoy such an out-of-door luxury, but we have never before had anything we would offer for this purpose to the people of the north, the old sorts being too tender and subject to disease. Now, we have it; a rose with a foliage far ahead of anything California can boast, a strong grower and with all the other good qualities making a perfect low hedge full of bloom all summer.

***HANSA** Deep red, very large semi-double, fragrant. In this fine variety, unlike most of its class, the buds of each cluster open about the same time, giving the effect at a distance of a single rose of immense size. The foliage is a particularly dark, rich green and the bush absolutely hardy. A beauty in every way. We especially recommend this and the preceding rose for general planting. As ornamental shrubs they have no superior and are especially attractive when grouped together.

NEW CENTURY Rosy pink, shading to almost a red center, good size, fine fragrance, perfectly double, produced in clusters and exceedingly free blooming. A very interesting and distinct variety but not as hardy as the two first named.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON Pure white, fragrant, smaller than the Blanc de Coubert and not quite so free a bloomer, but perfectly double and last better as a cut flower. About as hardy as New Century.

CONRAD F MEYER Clear, silvery pink, of largest size, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom. Bush thrifty and vigorous. An exceedingly choice rose, but considerably less hardy than the others of this group and needing winter protection in exposed position. While this superb rose is the least hardy of its class it is much easier to grow than the best of tender varieties following.



EVERBLOOMING ROSES—Still Blooming in October



Tender Varieties

Nearly all the old line of roses require winter protection, a good covering of soil being about the best that can be given them. While we class these roses as tender, they are the hardiest and most satisfactory to be had except the new Rugosas.

HARRISON YELLOW The best of all the yellow roses for our climate. Fragrant and blooms profusely about the first of June.

DWARF BABY RAMBLERS (Red) These are little dwarf roses of the easiest cultivation that bloom in the utmost profusion all summer. They have wintered with us for years past by simply throwing a little straw over the plants on the approach of winter.

DWARF BABY RAMBLER (White) Same as above except color.

MADAM PLANTIER A favorite everywhere. Its exquisite pure white, double blossoms are produced in great abundance in June. Foliage is small and graceful.

Climbing Roses

***EXCELSA** A recent addition to the climbers and one which has earned its place among the climbing roses by its extreme hardiness. A most gorgeous intense crimson, flowers very double. Foliage very thrifty and beautiful. Not subject to mildew.

DOROTHY PERKINS We think this the best of pink climbing roses for northern planting. Foliage unusually healthy, and the bush somewhat hardier than the Crimson Rambler. Blooms in magnificent pink clusters.

CRIMSON RAMBLER We add this rose to our list on account of the exceeding brilliance of its effect, although it is not so hardy or easy to manage as the other climbers listed, and will need careful attention as to winter cover. Each separate rose is small, and with slight perfume, but blooming as it does in great crimson masses there is nothing in its season more showy.



DOROTHY PERKINS—3 Years Old

Climbing Vines

***SELF CLINGING IVY (Ampelopsis Engelemani)** Perhaps the most hardy and desirable of any for covering porches or screens. Foliage turns a beautiful scarlet in the autumn. This self clinging sort that will climb a brick or stone wall without the assistance of wires or other support is the most desirable type of this popular vine.

***BITTER SWEET (Alastrus)** A climber of distinctive growing habit for it fairly clutches its support in spiral turns as it grows upward. Very good for use on pergolas, archways, bird house supporters, and the like. Its showy orange red berries are very effective in the fall and winter landscape, and may be used as house decorations in winter.

CLEMATIS JACKMANI Bears large, brilliant, purple flowers. Requires winter protection and considerable pruning. Like all clematis it likes a shady situation.

CLEMATIS PANICULATA This white clematis is proving a valuable addition to our ornamental list. It is of a vigorous nature that succeeds where given a fair opportunity, and blooms in wonderful profusion in the latter part of the season. Needs winter protection except in sheltered locations.



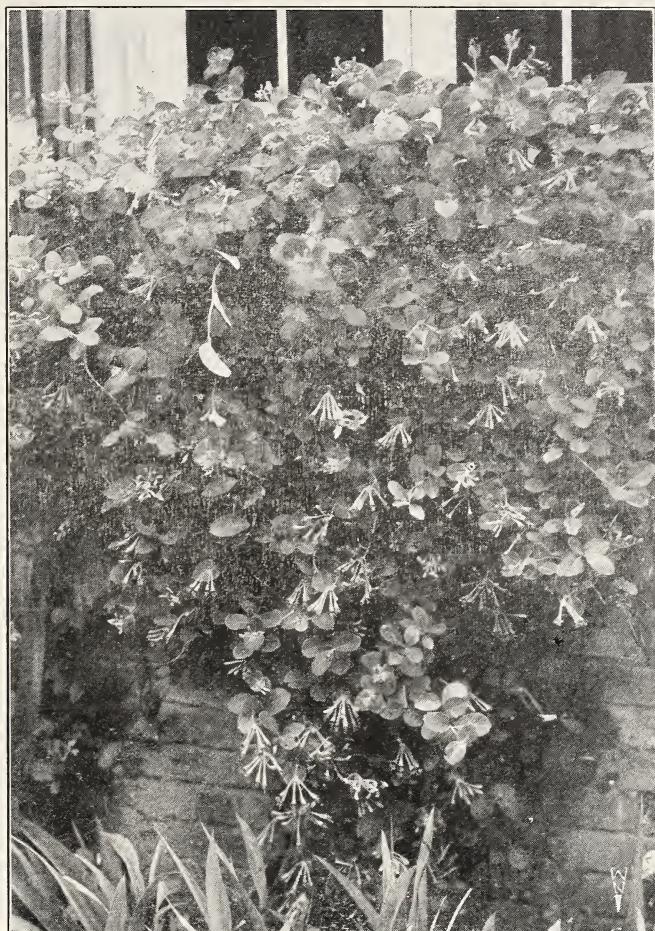
DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Siphon*) Recommended for sheltered locations. Many lay it down and cover with mulch in winter. Large leaves, oval in form which grow close together so as to remind one of shingles on a house. Yellowish brown flowers.

***HONEYSUCKLE SCARLET TRUMPET** (*Lonicera*) The old garden favorite, blooms all summer, producing the most brilliant, orange scarlet flowers. Foliage rich, glossy green. Should be found about every home.

TRUMPET FLOWER (*Bignonia*) A vigorous fairly hardy climber with clusters of scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers in August. A novelty and not generally known. Will cling to any rough surface.

WISTERIA One of the most graceful vines. Its purple flowers are borne abundantly in early summer, and in lesser quantity during the season. Needs winter protection.

BETA GRAPE See description page 20.



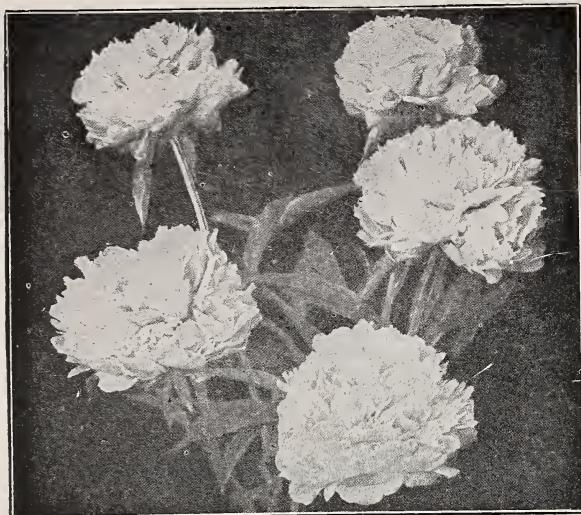
SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE—Everblooming, Hardy

Peonies

We describe nothing more hardy, beautiful, and easily grown, and when once planted it lasts a life time. It not only produces the grandest of all the flowers of the temperate zone, but is a handsome foliage plant throughout the summer. For indoor decoration it is also unsurpassed, keeping as a cut flower for almost a week. With such a combination of useful and delightful qualities it should be found in quantities about every house.

Plant in good, rich soil from two to three feet apart each way, with the buds about three inches below the surface. It makes a magnificent showing when put out in large beds ten feet across, with a mixture of colors. It should be kept in mind that although likely to give some good blossoms the year after planting, this flower does not arrive at its full size and form until the third year. The varieties listed below are intended to cover all the principle shades, and the early and late blooming kinds. The complete collection planted in one large bed would make a sensation in any neighborhood.

***FESTIVA MAXIMA** Pure white, flecked here and there with crimson, fragrant, of large size, specimens seven inches across having been produced; blooms very freely and makes a magnificent bouquet, generally conceded to be the queen of the peonies.



MARIE LEMOINE—Ivory White

***LOUIS VAN HOUTTE** Dark red, the richest color of our collection, medium season, very early and free blooming. The most useful of the dark reds, as seen at a distance it fairly glows like a ball of fire. Stems erect, holding the blooms up out of the mud in rain storms. Makes exceedingly attractive bouquet.

***RUBRA SUPERBA** Brilliant, deep crimson. Very large. Blooms after all others are through. Stands up well.

OTHER VARIETIES Those listed above are just a few of the best and most popular of their colors. We grow several hundred varieties, having most of the old standards and practically all of the new originations. Complete list sent upon request.

The Iris

This is the blue flag of our grandmother's garden, improved and changed so that it can hardly be recognized. Many new colors are now to be had and the size, height and delicacy of form is almost equal to the lily. Once planted it will last for years, and it is one of the things that we find doing well in the coldest, driest years in the Dakotas. The Iris can be picked when the first flower on the stem opens and will go on and open up new flowers in the house for a week or more. By planting this collection a month of Iris year after year may be enjoyed. We describe in the order of their flowering.

Liberty Iris

***VERNA** Dwarf blue, the earliest of all, opening its petals to the frosty air among the first spring flowers.

***FLORENTINA ALBA** White, suffused with a trace of blue. Large, attractive flower, healthy and dependable in every way. These possess a pleasing fragrance.

***FLORENTINA BLUE** Blue, early and free bloomer.

***HONORABILIS** Yellow, with rich, mahogany falls. In bouquets has something the effect of the native lady slipper.

***MADAM CHEREAU** White, the edges of the petals elegantly penciled violet. The tallest and perhaps the most generally popular.

***HER MAJESTY** A lovely, rose pink, a rare shade in the Iris. Always attracts attention.

***DARIUS** Yellow, with falls of amethyst marked with veins and yellow margin. Rich, orange beard. One of the most beautiful.

***MARIE LEMOINE** Ivory white, blooming later than all the others, and of particularly fine fragrance. This is a favorite, many being inclined to give it first place.

***ACHILLEA** A delicate, shell pink, good size, fine form, blooming medium early and freely. This is a particularly valuable kind, producing more flowers than almost any other we know.

***EDULUS SUPERBA** A very early flowering sort of exquisitely shaded satiny pink, very fragrant, especially valuable in the northern states, as it is a strong, hardy, and robust plant. Peony specialists put it on the "diamond" list.

***MARECHAL VALLIANT** Rose red, season late, size magnificent. The most striking variety in our list. Immense full flowers, extremely solid and compact, so double that when fully opened it has the form of a perfect globe.



Siberian Iris

***ORIENTALIS** Intense, deep blue. A Siberian variety of extreme hardiness. About the latest to bloom.

***SNOW QUEEN** The purest white of all. A mate to the Orientalis, which together bring the Iris season to a close.

OTHER VARIETIES We grow a very complete list of Iris. If interested in other varieties, write us.

Gladiolus

We call the Gladiolus everybody's flower, because it has a combination of qualities that make it adapted to everyone, from the farmer who may grow them in quantities like his potatoes, to the city dweller with a little patch of soil between brick walls.

In ease of culture, brilliance of bloom, durability as a cut flower, and long blooming period it stands without a peer among bulbs, and has proved itself well adapted to the conditions of our part of the country.

To have a succession of bloom, plant from May first to July first in any good garden soil, the top of the bulbs five inches below the surface, six inches apart each way, taking pains to place them right side up. Good, honest cultivation is all that is needed to make them thrive. Dig the bulbs just before the ground freezes, and keep them over winter in a dry, cool place, and the chances are that you will have a larger lot to plant next season.

GOLDEN KING Light yellow with darker spots on the throat. Very vigorous and healthy. The most popular in this part of the country.

AMERICA Light pink, the most popular of all. Very large. Vigorous and prolific. A wonderful variety, easily deserving the first place in any collection.

MRS. FRANCIS KING Bright scarlet of pleasing shade. One of the best reds and one of the most grown.

PEACE A grand white flower, very large with pale lilac feathering on the interior petals.

EZRA RUST We consider this the best of the blues. A strong, straight, upright grower.



Fine for Cut Flowers

Phlox

Those who know only the old fashioned phlox, do not know the possibilities of the new showy varieties for landscape effect. They are all perfectly hardy, enduring our severest winters without protection, and when once planted will last a life-time if a little pain be taken to divide the roots once in three to five years. The collection embraces the choicest of the modern varieties. The five planted side by side in rows make a gorgeous ribbon on the lawn.

***VON LASSBURG** Pure white, fine heads formed like a snowball, with individual flowers as large as a silver dollar. 34 inches high.

***PLUTON** Very dark red or wine-colored. Showy and among the later introductions. 32 inches.

***PEACHBLOW** White, center creamy pink. Blooms very late, thereby extending the blooming season of the Phlox collection. Height 24 inches.

***RICHARD WALLACE** Pure white, with dark crimson center. 32 inches.

***SIR EDWIN LANDSEER** Bright red, as brilliant a color as can be found among flowers and the most effective at a distance. 34 inches.



The Dahlia

This is probably the most brilliant of all cultivated flowers and one that blooms most continuously from July 'til cut off by autumn frosts. It is as easy to grow as the potato, perhaps easier, and it is almost entirely free from insect troubles. The tubers should be planted in the spring as soon as danger of freezing is over, trained to one stem during the summer, so as to get the best blooming habit, and the tubers should be dug and stored before freezing weather. These kinds are the standard decorative varieties of their color, perfectly double with long stems and free blooming habit.

ROBERT BROOMFIELD White, the best decorative dahlia of its color.

SYLVIA Light shell pink, flowers about four inches in diameter full to the center. A strong, healthy grower.

JACK ROSE Rich red like General Jac rose, a rare combination of size, color and quality. Fine for house and landscape decoration.

QUEEN VICTORIA Canary yellow, of medium size and exceedingly free blooming.

Hardy Perennials

Everybody likes flowers, but only a few think they have time to grow them. There are not five people in a hundred that know anything about the possibilities of the floral world since the late improvements and additions to the list of hardy perennials. The idea of having the richest colored flowers growing in abundance as easily as so many weeds has not yet dawned on the average flower lover, but they are here and ready to perform their mission of spreading joy and beauty wherever there is an opportunity given them. While there are many more perennials, we list here only those that have proven entirely satisfactory in our section.

Where to Plant Perennials Perennial means "year after year" and they do actually come up year after year without much care and attention. Therefore, their uses are legion. They may be planted as a border along a walk or path, often they are grouped against a wall where the taller growing kinds are used as the background. Sometimes they are planted in beds by themselves and when used this way gorgeous color effects may be obtained. When planted in front of shrubbery groups they help add color and variety.

***ACHILLEA (Ptarmica) (The Pearl)** One of the hardiest bearing white flowers shaped like little white roses in such profusion as to make a bed of them appear like a snowbank. Something worth growing and that everybody can have. 12 to 18 inches high.

***ACHILLEA (Millefolium Rosea)** Very finely cut, foliage deep green. The bright pink flowers are borne in dense clusters. Upright stems making good bouquets. 12 to 18 inches.

***BLEEDING HEART (Dicentra Spectabilis)** One of the old fashioned and well known perennials, with delicate broad, finely cut leaves and long racemes of heart shaped flowers. Well suited to shady places, and of undoubted hardiness. 2 feet.

***COLUMBINE (Aquilegia)** A tall growing perennial, blooming in June. The new Columbines are of the most varied styles and colors. Red, white, blue and yellow in all possible shades and combinations. A delightful flower just as easy to grow as the wild variety. 2 to 3 feet.

***FORGET-ME-NOT (Myosotis)** An old fashioned blue of delightful fragrance especially suited to shady places. Low growing. 4 to 8 inches high.

***GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)** Resembling the daisy in form and habit, but of the most brilliant orange and red coloring. Blooms freely from June to November, and is of the most dependable hardiness everywhere. For cut flowers there are few things more satisfactory. About 18 inches high.

***GOLDEN GLOW (Rudbeckia Laciniata)** A strong, robust grower, attaining a height of five to six feet and producing masses of double, golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers from July to September. Hardy everywhere.

HOLLYHOCK (Althea) Among the tallest of the perennials, getting up to five or six feet in height. Much used for background plants where their bright colors in all shades of reds, blues and yellows catch the eye of the passers by.



***LYCHNIS CHALCEDONIA** A hardy plant growing to the height of about two feet and bearing showy, bright red flowers in July and August. Cutting off the top when it has grown to a foot high causes it to produce more freely.

***SHASTA DAISY** (Chrysanthemum Hybridum Alaska) White, blooms freely all summer, hardy. A famous production of Luther Burbank. Height 12 to 15 inches.



WEDGE PLANTING, SPRINGFIELD, MINN.

***LARKSPUR** (Delphinium) The modern larkspur is one of the most stately and effective of all hardy flowers. Blooms in white and in all shades of blue, in spikes a foot long with stems one to three feet high. If cut as soon as the flowers fade, spikes can be cut from July to very late in the fall, as it takes a very severe freeze to kill either leaves or blossoms. Absolutely hardy.

***LILY, DOUBLE TIGER** (Lilium Tigrinum) An old fashioned flower that has been improved in color effect by doubling of its blossoms. Few things are easier to grow, or give a richer show during midsummer when the intense heat has withered up a large share of the common flowers. The only true lily that is fully dependable in our climate. 4 to 5 feet in height.

***LILY, LEMON** (Hemerocallis Flava) A handsome plant with narrow foliage and splendid yellow lily-like flowers, about 2 feet high, fragrant and of such easy culture that no garden should be without it.

***LILY OF THE VALLEY** (Convallaria) One of the delicate, fairy-like flowers that grow well in shady places and are as hardy as the wildlings.

Bulbs for Fall Planting

Tulips The First Flowers of Spring

For grand effect as an early spring flower the Tulip probably heads the list. They are so entirely hardy, easily cared for, bloom so freely in city or in country, sun or shade, and as with proper selection of varieties, their flowers may be enjoyed from April to June, it naturally follows that they are immensely popular. A few scattered here and there produce little effect but when planted in masses or in groups, they become grand and brilliant, and eclipse in variety of coloring almost any other flower.

Set out about six inches apart so that the tops of the bulbs will be about three inches below the surface. Mulch carefully with straw or leaves as soon as the ground freezes. Be sure to uncover early in the spring, and you will have the earliest and most brilliant of all flowers.

If you want to plant them in pots in the house set them so that the tops of the bulbs will be about one inch below the surface of the soil, water so that the soil will be well moistened, then set away in a cool dark cellar until sprouts show at the surface, then bring into the living room and gradually expose to full sunlight. Water moderately and do not keep too warm. In two or three months from the time of planting they will bloom.

Varieties and Colors of Tulips

There are so many long names to remember in selecting a list of tulips that it often confuses the buyer in making a selection. For that reason we have picked out the best varieties in each shade and offer to our customers tulips that will give satisfaction and are sure to please when they bloom in early spring. All tulips can be classed in the following shades: Red, Pink, Yellow and White. If you prefer a tulip bed of mixed gorgeous hues you may order them mixed. The tulips offered in our collection will grow from 11 to 14 inches in height and when planted in front of a group of shrubs or in an individual bed by them-



TULIPS

selves you will have such startling beauty in the early spring that it will at once become the admiration and envy of the neighborhood.

Tulips may be left in the ground and will come up each spring without more attention than good cultivation. After a few years it is advisable to transplant them to a new location and when you do you will find that the bulbs have multiplied and perhaps you will have enough for an extra bed.

SINGLE EARLY TULIPS As implied by their name their petals are but a single row, resembling the single rose when half opened.

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS These are especially recommended for outdoor planting and bedding. The blooms are larger than the singles. Bloom later than the singles and ahead of the Darwins.

DARWIN TULIPS The Darwin Tulips have lately become very popular. They are a distinct type of late blooming single tulip, having immense bowl-shaped flowers. The stems are firm and tall. Like the other tulips described, the Darwins come in Red, Pink, Yellow and White shades.

Dutch Hyacinths

The Hyacinth is another very popular fall bulb and commands a place in every garden. They are very pretty and attractive with their brilliant colors, ranging through nearly every shade of red, white, yellow and blue, and their fragrance together with their long keeping qualities and decorative appearance makes them very desirable. They may be grown indoors and a succession of bloom may be secured until April by planting at suitable intervals.

Hyacinths may be planted either indoors or in the garden. When planted indoors special glasses are sometimes used but the ordinary fruit jar will serve the purpose. The bulb should fit the top. The jar should be kept filled with water, with some gravel and a little charcoal at the bottom may also be planted in dirt in pots. Colors, whites, yellows, reds, blues and pinks.

Narcissi or Daffodils

To make our fall bulb assortment complete we offer this charming spring flower. They are suited to practically any condition, although they seem to have a preference for good deep soil and semi-shaded positions. Every vacant corner in the garden, grass or among the trees could not be used to a better advantage than by filling with Narcissi, and every border should have a number of clumps interspersed through it. They will furnish cut flowers in abundance and readily establish themselves permanently.

These flowers come in exquisite colors of White, and Yellow. They are valuable to plant in the perennial border or in groups of shrubbery. This is one of the best for winter flowers. Plant them in pots and handle them the same as tulips.



HEDGEWOOD—THE ALL PURPOSE HEDGE

Hedges

Hedges have again come into great popularity, and where planted thickly and given careful pruning from the start, give most satisfactory landscape effects. The standard distances between plants used to be about eighteen inches. But later experience is decidedly in favor of closer planting, so that now we recommend about twelve inches for all sheared hedges. By such close planting a good, thick bottom, which is the most important part of a hedge, can be had in the shortest time.

Hedges are much like wearing apparel, the styles are ever changing. Right now, all styles seem to be very fashionable. A lawn now-a-days is not dressed up without some kind of a hedge. To meet this unusual demand, we have selected a few of our best and are describing them according to height.

A Low Hedge

THE BARBERRY THUNBERGII has proven our best low hedge, and is most generally used where a border is desired along a walk or drive. On account of the bright, red berries which stay on well into the winter it is very attractive the year round. If allowed to grow naturally it will droop gracefully but it can also be kept trimmed so as to present a tight, compact edging.

Hedges of Medium Height

3 to 6 feet.

THE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE makes a good medium to high hedge that is covered with fragrant blossoms, and does well in the shade or sun.

THE DOGWOOD is a good bloomer and in winter its blood red twigs make it the prettiest of all.

THE SPIREA VAN HOUTTEI or bridal wreath is perhaps the most graceful of all hedges if left to its natural growth and when covered with its bank of snowy white flowers it is without a peer.

THE HEDGEWOOD Something new in hedges and when compared side by side with other hedges in our display grounds, it gains instant notice. Being a form of the ornamental willow it is a thrifty



and rapid grower. Its olive green foliage and reddish-brown twigs gives it an air of individuality not enjoyed by the common hedges. It looks best when trimmed but can be left to its own natural growth and when not trimmed it will widen out keeping about as wide as it is high. Can be kept anywhere. From 2 to 8 feet in height.

A High Hedge

6 to 12 feet. High hedges are usually desired where there is an unsightly object or view to be screened. For high hedges nothing is more satisfactory than the two following:

LILAC This well known and reliable shrub is often used as a high hedge. You may either shear it or leave it natural, but if sheared it will not bloom.

BUCKTHORN One of the most popular generally used hedges in both city and country. It is equally useful on lines between city property or for a farmstead where a fence is desired, for when full grown a Buckthorn hedge will hold live-stock as well as a woven wire fence.

Rose Hedges

For an all summer show of flowers and rich green foliage nothing approaches the **Hansa** and **Blanc De Coubert** roses, described under their proper head. There are perhaps fewer failures with such a hedge than any other, if it is kept in mind that they require full sunlight.

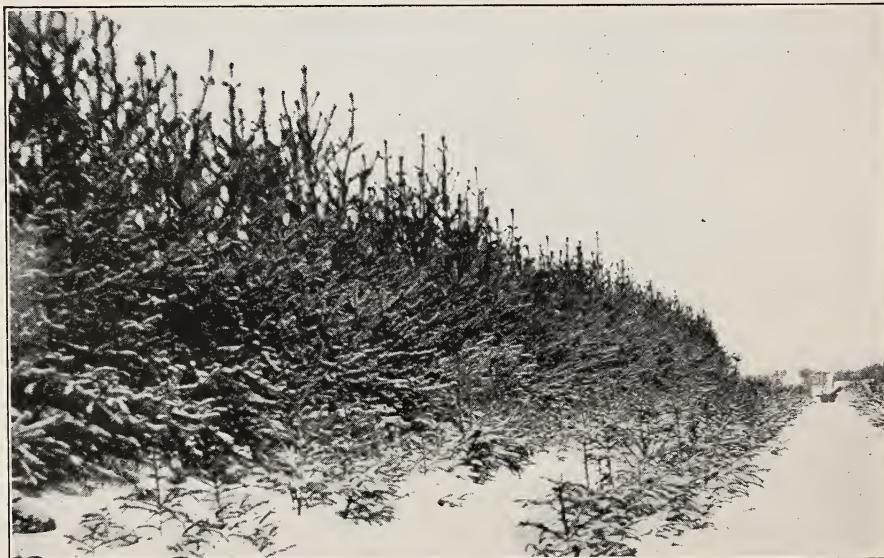
Evergreen Hedges

Very pretty in winter when they hold their foliage in contrast to the bare deciduous shrubs surrounding them. Care must be exercised in choosing the right variety of evergreen for the different locations.

THE ARBOR VITAE is perhaps the best known hedge among the evergreens and looks exceptionally well when kept sheared. It must not be planted on a place that is too dry as it demands a low moist soil for the best results.

THE BLACK HILLS SPRUCE For a good drouth resisting hedge there is none better than this one. In handling it, let it grow to the desired height without shearing and then keep it at this height with as little shearing as possible. The new buds may be pinched off in the spring which will prevent it from growing taller.

MUGHO PINE is something that has come into vogue the last few years and now-a-days we see quite a few hedges of this type in city parks and large landscapes. It never gets up very high but can be trained to be low and broad. To use this in a small city lot would not be advisable, but where an evergreen hedge is wanted for a large open area there is nothing prettier and it will grow in much drier soil than the Arbor Vitae.



A GOOD WINDBREAK OFFERS WONDERFUL PROTECTION

HELPFUL INFORMATION ABOUT SHRUBS

Botanical Name	Common Name	Color of Bloom	Height	Time of Flowering	Color of Foliage	Habit of growth	For Sun or Shade
<i>Amelanchier</i>						Spreading	Sun
<i>Berberis Thunbergii</i>	Japanese Barberry	Pink or White	2-3 ft.	May	Dark Green, Red in Fall	Erect	Fisher
<i>Caragana</i>					Light Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Cornus Alba</i> Elaeagnissima	Siberian Pea Tree	Yellow	10-12 ft.	June	Green Leaves edged with white	Erect	Sun
<i>Cornus Alba</i> Siberica	Variegated Dogwood	White	4-5 ft.	June	Green Leaves, red bark	Spreading	Sun
<i>Cotoneaster Acutifolia</i>	Red Twig Dogwood	White	6-10 ft.	June	Dark, glossy green	Spreading	Shade
<i>Elaeagnus Augustifolia</i>	Russian Olive	Yellow	6-8 ft.	June	Light Green, almost gray	Spreading	Sun
<i>Hydrangea Arborescens</i>	Hills of Snow	White	1-5 ft.	July-August	Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora</i>	Hydrangea	White	4-5 ft.	August	Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Lonicera Tartarica Alba</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	White	6-8 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Lonicera Tartarica Grandiflora</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	Pink	6-8 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Lonicera Tartarica Spicata</i>	Tartarian Honeysuckle	Red	6-8 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Lonicera Morrowii</i>	Morrow's Bush Honeysuckle	Yellow	4-6 ft.	July	Light Green, almost gray	Spreading	Sun
<i>Lonicera Chinone</i>	Russian Olive	Purple	2-4 ft.	All Summer	Grayish Green	Trailing	Fisher
<i>Philadelphus Coronarius</i>	Mock Orange	White	8-10 ft.	June	Dark Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Philadelphus Grandiflorus</i>	Golden Mock Orange	White	3-5 ft.	June	Golden	Erect	Sun
<i>Philadelphus Lemoinei</i>	Large Flowered Mock Orange	White	15-20 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Prunus Triloba</i>	Doubl. Flowering Plum	White	7-10 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Pyrus Angustifolia</i>	Bethel's Flowering Crab	Pink	6-10 ft.	May	Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Rhamnus Catharticus</i>	Buckthorn	White	12-15 ft.	June	Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Ribes Aurea</i>	Yellow Flowering Currant	Yellow	10-20 ft.	July	Dark Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Sambucus Canadensis</i>	Common Elder	White	5-8 ft.	May	Light Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Sambucus Nigra Alnifolia</i>	Gold Elder	White	8-10 ft.	June	Green	Spreading	Shade
<i>Sambucus Racemosa</i>	Cut Leaf Elder	White	6-8 ft.	June	Golden	Spreading	Sun
<i>Spiraea Arguta</i>	Red Berried Elder	White	8-10 ft.	May	Green	Spreading	Shade
<i>Spiraea Anthony Waterer</i>	Same	White	3-5 ft.	May	Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Spiraea Billei</i>	Red	White	1-2 ft.	All Summer	Dark Green, variegated at times	Spreading	Sun
<i>Spiraea Callosa Alba</i>	Purple	Purple	3-4 ft.	July-August	Dark Green	Spreading	Fisher
<i>Spiraea Ophiolepis Aurea</i>	Same	White	1-2 ft.	All Summer	Dark Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Spiraea Rosa</i>	Golden Spirea	White	6-10 ft.	June	Green	Spreading	Fisher
<i>Spiraea Sibirica</i>	Pink	Pink	1-2 ft.	June-July	Very Light Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Spiraea Sorbifolia</i>	Same	Pink	1-2 ft.	All Summer	Green	Spreading	Fisher
<i>Spiraea Van Houttei</i>	Ash Leaved Spirea	White	6-7 ft.	July	Dark Green	Erect	Sun
<i>Spiraea</i> Van Houttei	Brittial Wreath	White	4-6 ft.	June	Green	Spreading	Fisher
<i>Symplocarpus Racemosus</i>	Snowberry	Pink	3-5 ft.	June	Green	Spreading	Shade
<i>Symplocarpus Vulgaris</i>	Common Berry	Pink	3-5 ft.	July	Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Syringa Vulgaris Alba</i>	Purple	Purple	12-15 ft.	May	Green	Spreading	Fisher
<i>Syringa Persica</i>	Common Lilac	White	6-8 ft.	May	Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Syringa Persica Alba</i>	Persian Lilac	Purple	6-8 ft.	May-June	Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Syringa Hybrida Belle de Nancy</i>	French Lilac	White	5-6 ft.	May	Green	Erect	Fisher
<i>Syringa Hybrida Chas. Joly</i>	French Lilac	Pink	5-6 ft.	May	Glossy Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Syringa Hybrida Madam Lemoine</i>	French Lilac	White	5-6 ft.	May	Glossy Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Syringa Hybrida President Grevy</i>	French Lilac	Light Purple	5-6 ft.	May	Glossy Green	Spreading	Sun
<i>Tamarix Amurensis</i>	Tamarix	Pink	4-6 ft.	May	Blue-Green	Erect	Shade
<i>Viburnum Opulus Sterilis</i>	High Bush Cranberry	White	8-10 ft.	June	Dark Green	Erect	Sun
<i>Viburnum Opulus</i>	Snowball	White	6-8 ft.	June	Green	Erect	Sun



The Best Fruit and Flower Assortments

On this page we are answering the question which is asked so many times every year, "I want a dozen plants, what is the best kind to plant?" We have conscientiously tried to select the very best assortment for each collection and in planting our own garden, we would choose the varieties listed on this page.

APPLES COLLECTION**No. 1**

4-5 Feet—\$10.00

- 4 Redwing—Best Winter
- 2 Rhoda—Late Fall
- 2 Lowland Raspberry—Harvest
- 2 Success Crab—Fall
- 2 N. W. Greening—Winter

PLUM COLLECTION**No. 2**

4-5 Feet—\$15.00

- 4 New Minnesota No. 91—Red
- 2 Loring Prize—Red
- 2 Opata—Purple Red
- 2 Sapa—Dark Purple
- 2 Hanska—Red

CURRENT COLLECTION**No. 3**

2 year—\$5.00

- 4 Perfection—Red
- 4 White Dutch—White
- 4 Red Dutch—Red

GOOSEBERRY COLLECTION**No. 4**

2 year—\$5.00

- 4 Carrie
- 4 Houghton
- 4 Downing

RASPBERRY COLLECTION**No. 5**

No. 1—\$15.00

- 25 King—Red
- 25 Older—Black
- 25 Columbine—Purple
- 25 Lathum, Minn. No. 4—Red

PEONY COLLECTION**No. 6**

2 year—\$10.00

- 4 Marchal Valliant—Red
- 4 Marie Lemoine—White
- 4 Edulus Superba—Pink

IRIS COLLECTION**No. 7**

2 year—\$3.50

- 2 Honorabilis—Yellow
- 2 Her Majesty—Pink
- 2 Verna—Blue
- 2 Florentina Alba—White
- 2 Madam Chereau—Purple
- 2 Darius—Bronze

GLADIOLI COLLECTION**No. 9**

No. 1—\$1.50

- 2 Peace—White
- 2 Mrs. Francis King—Red
- 2 America—Pink
- 2 Golden King—Yellow
- 2 Ezra Rust—Blue
- 2 Maude—Variegated

DAHLIA COLLECTION**No. 8**

2 year—\$3.50

- 4 Robert Broomfield—White
- 4 Jack Rose—Red
- 2 Sylvia—Pink
- 2 Queen Victoria—Yellow

PHLOX COLLECTION**No. 10**

2 year—\$3.50

- 2 Peachblow—White
- 6 Pluton—Red
- 4 Richard Wallace—Variegated

LANDSCAPE COLLECTION AS SHOWN ON BACK COVER, \$15.00.

If you want less than the full collection you may order $\frac{1}{2}$ collection at one half the collection price; 2 collections at 2 times collection price, etc. For prices on other items see price list.

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DISPLAY GROUNDS AT WEDGE NURSERY

What Our Salesmen Say About Us

HERE IS A GOOD LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

"I am not only selling for the last six years for the Wedge Nursery but I have planted my orchard mostly all of Wedge stock. You should have seen my Beta grapes this year, loaded to the uttermost, some bunches weighing a pound. A good many of my Opata and Sapa plums are in full bearing. I have the Loring Prize plum, the No. 91 and the Redwing and Goodhue apples all from Wedge.

"Some years I have sold \$3000.00 worth of stock and have many nurseries close by as opposition. This shows that Wedge Nursery stock is good.

"The only drawback I find is that most people don't know how to plant and take care of their trees."

Yours respectfully,
August Sauter

"During the past six years I have been selling and delivering nursery stock in Worth County for the Wedge Nursery, and I feel that I can recommend the firm to anyone that wants to put out nursery stock."

Respectfully,
Arnt Olson

"I am agent for the Wedge Nursery and I find them to be as honest as a Gold Dollar."

Yours truly,
L. C. Wolfe

MORE GOOD LETTERS

"I have been selling nursery stock for twenty six years for different firms and must confess the Wedge Nursery comes nearer my ideal than any firm I ever sold for. You are sure to get stock true to name."

Yours respectfully,
M. M. Sinotte

WE APPRECIATE THESE LETTERS

"I have been a representative for the Wedge Nursery for many years, started selling for them in 1895. For ten years I worked the same territory and increased my sales each year, which is good evidence what good stock and fair treatment will do.

"The Wedge Nursery is strictly A-No. 1 and I am still selling Wedge Evergreens that live and Fruit Trees that bear."

Very truly yours,
F. A. Rolph

"Thirty years ago I bought my first Wedge Nursery stock for my farm and have bought some each year ever since because I always found it true to name and first class stock. Eleven years ago I retired from farming.

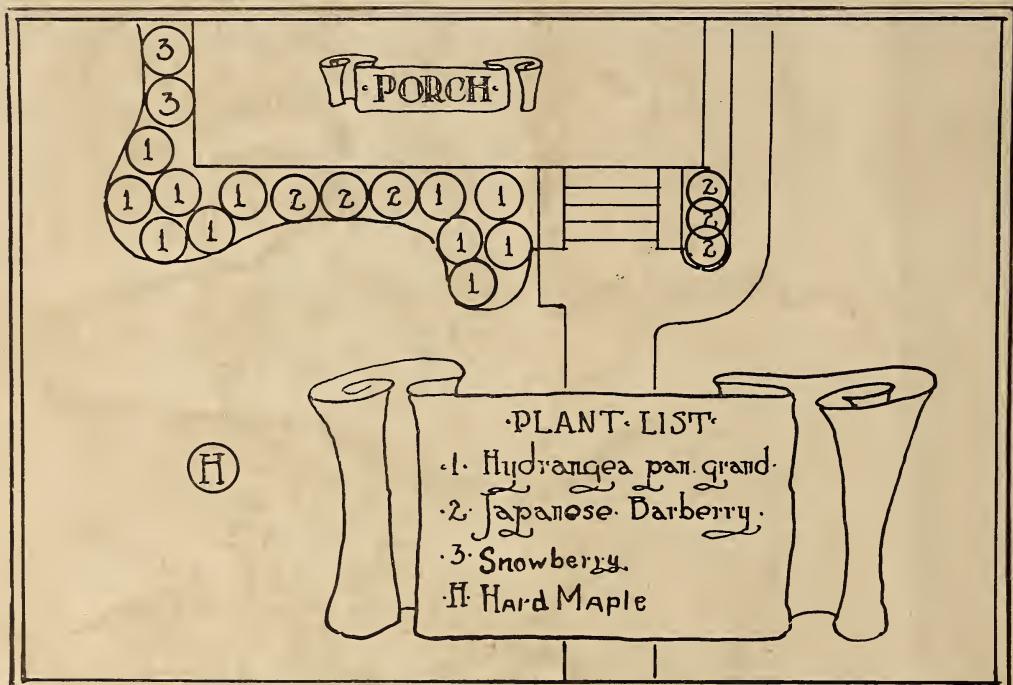
"During the past nine years I have sold and delivered thousands of dollars worth of nursery stock for Wedge and have been increasing my sales each year. I still have all my old customers I started nine years ago and my old customers have recommended new customers to me each year on the merits of the stock and fair treatment which they have received from the Wedge Nursery all these years which is evidence enough of the reliability and fair dealing of the Wedge Nursery.

"It is a pleasure to work for honest people when you're honest yourself. Honesty will go on and live forever when all other methods will fall by the way."

Yours very truly,
O. J. Youngstrom

"I have been with the Wedge Nursery ten years and have always found them honest and fair in their dealings. Their motto has always been, 'A satisfied customer', and I find it a good one as my business has increased each year."

G. S. Hinkley



See Page 30 for Landscaping Instructions.

**WEDGE
NURSERY**
ALBERT LEA, MINN.